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THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magazine for Self-Education.

FRANK CHAPIN BRAY, Editor.

Contents for May, 1902.

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CHAUTAUQUA:

WILLIAM S. BAILEY, Director of Publications.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Entered according to Act of Congress, May, 1902, by CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Yearly Subscription, $2.00. Single Copies, 20c.

Entered at Cleveland Post-Office as Second-class Mail Matter.



MEPHISTOPHELES IN THE GUISE OF A MONK APPEARING TO FAUST.

From the engraving by Cristoph van Sichem, Amsterdam, 1608. Now in Kupferstich-cabinet at Berlin. (See page 170.)

THE CHAUTAUQUAN,

A Monthly Magazine for Self-Education.

VOL. XXXV. MAY, 1902. No. 2.



Highways & Byways.



THE not unexpected death of the South African "Colossus," Cecil Rhodes, has provoked animated discussion, not only as to the real character of the man, but as to the moral of his marvelous career. Cecil Rhodes was born in an obscure parsonage, and his early life at home and at school afforded no indication of genius. His health was so unsatisfactory in his youth that the physicians confidently foretold his death of consumption. It was the fear of this malady which first took him to South Africa.

While some of the accounts of his adventures, plans, and ambitions in the first phase of his South African career are plainly mythical, there is no doubt that he conceived his vast, vaulting ambitions at the very outset of his African career. His success, in a material sense, was stupendous, alike in the financial and "imperial" phases of his operations. He defeated Paul Kruger in almost every direction in their long rivalry for territory, and, largely against the wishes of the home government, gave Great Britain an empire in South Africa. He was no enemy of the Dutch, and it was as their champion, and by their votes, that he held the premiership of Cape Colony for a time. He had no political opinions on any subject alien to South Africa. He worked with the Tories, the Liberals, and even the Irish Nationalists, contributing impartially to campaign funds and at one time supporting the "home rule" demand. More than once he fell under suspicion of sacrificing imperial to personal interests, although he is supposed to have said that his essential purpose was to "paint all South Africa red," and to lay the foundation for a federated commonwealth in that quarter of the world under British sovereignty.

Even his ardent admirers admit that he lacked patience and real statesmanship, and the Jameson raid, for which he was morally if not technically responsible, was one of his characteristic blunders. "Attempting to force the hand of Providence" is the phrase applied to that piratical and perfidious enterprise. That raid disgraced and destroyed Rhodes as a political factor. It made every Boer and Afrikander his bitter enemy. It has proved to be the efficient cause of the disastrous and terrible war in South Africa.

Such a personality as Rhodes can hardly be described in one sentence. He was in a certain sense an idealist, but he was unscrupulous, reckless and contemptuous of the moral law. Gold was his weapon, and physical force only a last resort. Many call him a true builder of empires, a dreamer and benefactor of the race, albeit a man with certain faults. On the other hand, he is denounced by earnest and high-minded men as a wrecker and marplot, an enemy of peace, true progress, and Christian civilization. Here are two radically different judgments upon him, the first being that of the New York *Tribune*:

There will and must henceforward be much discussion, *pro et contra*, of the moral aspects of Cecil Rhodes's career. Memories of and parallels with Hastings and Clive come readily to mind and will be dwelt upon. Such parallels will be neither perfect nor impossible. Scarcely in our time will it be within the power of man justly to balance good and evil and form true judgment. To recur to one of the examples mentioned, Macaulay's estimate of Hastings was doubtless far more accurate and just, in later years, than was that of Burke and Sheridan in the hot passions of the hour. So will it be with Cecil Rhodes. In the present day the old rule *nihil de mortuis nisi bonum* will not

restrain from criticism of him those who complacently condone the savage conquests of Central Asia and of Finland, of Madagascar and of more than one other land, and who remember without compunction, but rather with a certain exultation, our own conquest of Mexico. Neither such criticism nor glamored adulation will be the final judgment of posterity. But it may well be believed that not many names of empire builders in the world's checkered story can better afford to await that judgment with serenity than can that of Cecil Rhodes.



THE LATE CECIL RHODES.

The second view, representative of a great element, is expressed by the New York *Evening Post:*

Mr. Rhodes was a faithful reflex of his generation in the fine name which he devised for the rapacity, the cruelty, the disregard of both moral and legal obligations which his methods involved. He was an "empire builder." He worked for the British flag — that "chief commercial asset," as he once called it, in an unconscious revelation of his mind. If he was a true imperialist, the argument was if he was extending the bounds of his country's sway, why, neither his motives nor his acts must be too closely scrutinized. He could wrest lands from the natives, he could force them into practical slavery, he could march over corpses to his goal — and no questions must be asked if he was, all the while, "pegging out claims for old England." . . . From him and his methods, now gone to the infallible judgment of history, we turn, for refreshment and reminder, to that saying of another Englishman, John Stuart Mill, which puts the sufficient brand upon all the current excuses of our shamefaced imperialists: "I am not aware that any community has a right to force another to be civilized."

A List of Secretaries of State.

Writing in the present number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE on "The Diplomatic Service of the United States," Louis E. Van Norman refers to the secretaries of state. How many persons could give, offhand, the names of all those who have held the office? An examination of the list furnishes one some entertainment, at least. Following are the names: Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, Timothy Pickering, John Marshall, James Madison, Robert Smith, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, Hugh S. Legaré, Abel P. Upshur, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, Edward Everett, William L. Marcy, Lewis Cass, Jeremiah S. Black, William H. Seward, Elihu B. Washburn, Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, James G. Blaine, F. T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas F. Bayard, John W. Foster, Walter Q. Gresham, Richard Olney, John Sherman, William R. Day, and John Hay.

Subsidies for American Ships.

For several years the principle of "encouraging our merchant marine" and bestowing direct government aid upon shipping companies engaged in the ocean-carrying trade has engaged the attention of legislators and platform builders. American capital has not found the shipping industry very attractive, except in so far as the coastwise trade is concerned, in which foreign competition is barred by our navigation laws. The theory is that it costs more to build and operate ships in this country than anywhere else, and that Americans are unable to meet the competition of foreign shipping companies. True, of late years our merchant marine has displayed remarkable vitality and growth, but our position on the sea is still an inferior one, and we are forced to depend on foreign-built ships to carry our exports to Europe, the Orient, and other parts of the world. According to conservative estimates, we pay annually about $60,000,000 to foreign shipping companies (some put the total at $100,000,000, and even higher), and it is urged that all this might be saved if our supremacy at sea should be restored. If we protect our manufacturers by imposing high duties on foreign merchandise, is it not right and wise to protect American shipping either by a system of discriminating duties on imports or by subsidies equal to the difference above mentioned between construction and operation of ships here, and abroad? Is

not a ship subsidy another form of a protective duty?

In obedience to these and similar considerations a ship subsidy bill was passed recently by the senate. But six Republicans voted against it, and only one Democrat voted for it. The opposition to the bill was vigorous, and a majority of the Republican newspapers in the middle west supported this opposition. Even those who accept the principle of the measure are not entirely satisfied with its provisions. It is described as crude, ill-considered, and defective, and it is contended, even by stanch Republicans, that it will not accomplish any of the results intended by its advocates, but, instead, will result in the payment of a pure gratuity to powerful companies already doing a profitable business.

The bill consists of two parts. One provides for ocean mail service, increasing the rates of compensation now paid for this service. The second part provides for the general subsidy. It directs the Treasury Department:

To pay to the owners of any vessel in the United States, duly registered and engaged in the foreign trade of the United States, a compensation amounting to one cent per gross registered ton for each one hundred miles sailed, not exceeding sixteen entries in any one year, and on each entry, not exceeding sixteen in any one year, for a period of five years from the date of registration of a vessel of 1,000 gross tons, which shall be completed after the passage of this bill, one fourth of one cent per gross ton for each one hundred nautical miles sailed, in addition to the above-mentioned compensation.



WILLIAM H. MOODY,
Of Massachusetts, successor to John D. Long, as Secretary of the Navy.

There are minor provisions and various conditions which need not be set forth. The bill will encounter considerable hostility in the House of Representatives — not only from those who believe that subsidies are improper because they are a species of class legislation, and tax the people at large for the benefit of the few (which the advocates of the system deny), but from those who believe that the merchant marine is growing rapidly enough without government aid; that whole fleets of foreign steamers are coming under American control and only need admission to registry to become formally part of our tonnage; and that subsidies are no longer in harmony with the conditions of international trade and shipping. The question is extremely complicated, and it is being discussed from several points of view. The fate of the bill in the house, at this moment, is rather uncertain.



OUT OF DRAWING.

MR. BULL.— "Here, hang it all, I'm not like *that!* There must be something wrong with those glasses of yours."

—*London Punch.*

Cuban Independence Day.

The pledge of the United States to evacuate pacified Cuba and transfer the control of her affairs to the people of the island will be fulfilled on the twentieth day of the present month. All the conditions imposed by the United States have been fully observed by the islanders, and while many Americans profess to doubt their capacity for self-gov-

ernment, such doubt is scarcely based on or justified by the developments of the last three years. Peace and order have been easily maintained by our military government, and the Cubans have been patient, reasonable and willing to accept restrictions utterly incompatible with complete nationality and independence.



DR. JOSEPH ZEMP,
President of the Swiss Confederation for 1902.

President-elect Palma will be inaugurated on the day named, the Cuban Congress being authorized by the constitution to verify the returns of the late elections and make proper provision for the installation of the executive branch of the government. Coincidently, new diplomatic and consular relations will be established between Cuba and the United States. This government is to be represented in Cuba by a minister and several consuls.

Except in so far as the so-called Platt amendment limits the treaty-making power, the financial powers and other attributes of nationality in Cuba's case, the island is to be independent and foreign to the United States. Strictly speaking, its status will be somewhat anomalous. It will be less autonomous in certain directions than the Dominion of Canada, or the Commonwealth of Australia, yet it is not regarded as a colony or "possession" of the United States. We have practically assumed the rôle of a protector of Cuba, and other nations will be at a loss to determine where sovereignty over Cuba resides.

Ultimately economic interest and political attraction will bring about the annexation of Cuba by the United States. This result may be worked out in the brief space of President Palma's term. On the other hand, it may be postponed for a number of years. Reciprocal trade relations are certain to hasten it. The present session of congress will authorize a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba whereby, for an equivalent concession, the Dingley law duties on her sugar and tobacco will be materially reduced. The reduction may be forty, thirty or twenty per cent, but the first thing to settle is the principle. The general tariff cannot be enforced against Cuban goods exported to the United States. The Platt amendment forbids this. The president, in his message on Cuban affairs, speaks of "the new relations which have been created by the achievement of Cuban independence, and which are to be broadened and strengthened in every proper way by *conventional pacts with the Cubans and by wise and beneficent legislation aiming to stimulate the commerce between the two countries*, if the great task we accepted in 1898 is to be fittingly accomplished." There have been delays, factional contests, and strenuous opposition to the proposed concessions to Cuba, but the outcome was a foregone conclusion even at the outset.

Industrial Combinations Today.

Official and privately-secured data have lately been published, which throw considerable light upon the present stage of trust development. The facts and figures are particularly opportune owing to the somewhat remarkable revival of the anti-combination agitation, to which revival reference will be made presently. First, as to the statistics themselves.

According to a census statement, on June 1, 1900, there were 183 industrial combinations in the United States, with a total authorized capitalization of $3,607,539,000, nearly all of which was issued. The total value of the product of these combinations was $1,661,295,364, but from this there had to be subtracted the value of hand trades and neighborhood industries. The product of the combinations proper was found to be equal in the year 1900, to more than 20 per cent of the total gross products of the manufacturing gross products of the country. The plants controlled numbered 2,200, of which 174 were idle in the year named.

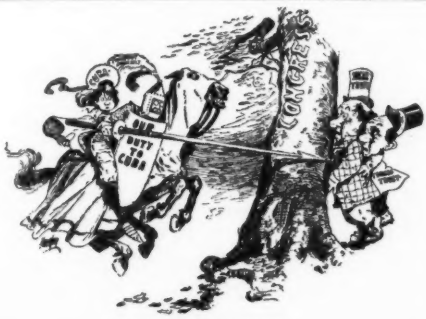
The combinations employed an average of 399,192 wage-workers, receiving $194,534,515 in wages. The salaried officials numbered 24,585.

Corporations manufacturing and distributing gas and electricity are not included in these statistics, for they do not possess the same economic significance as attaches to combinations in competitive industry. They are "natural monopolies," to some extent under public regulation and supervision, and they are gradually being taken over by the municipalities. The various classes of combinations, with the capital invested, are set forth in the census statement as follows:

Iron and steel and their products, $341,779,954 and $508,626; food and allied products, $346,623,633 and $282,408,081; chemicals and allied products, $175,002,887 and $182,391,744; metals and metal products, other than iron and steel, $118,519,401 and $180,154,703; liquors and beverages, $118,489,158 and $93,432,274; vehicles for land transportation, $85,965,683 and 85,985,533.

Tobacco, $16,191,878 and $74,063,029; textiles, $92,468,606 and $71,888,202; leather and its finished products, $62,744,011 and $45,084,829; paper and printing, $59,271,691 and $44,418,417; clay, glass, and stone products, $46,877,288 and $23,258,182; lumber and its manufactures, $24,470,281 and $20,378,815; miscellaneous industries, $45,408,869 and $48,605,073.

The official figures are well supplemented and reënforced by the results of an inquiry made by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, into the growth of combinations during the year 1901. It seems that the reported consolidations for that year alone represent a total capitalization of $2,805,475,000 — an amount considerably in excess of the total for 1899, the first year of the "trust" boom, and about three times the total for 1900. Several months ago there was not a little talk of the "arrest" of the tendency toward consolidation, and of the striking evidence of the fact that the trust evil was curing itself. Such talk has practically ceased, and the demand for some legislative action is once more loud and widespread. President Roosevelt's recommendation of national anti-trust legislation, the failure and collapse of a few great combinations, and the development of the community-of-interest and ownership plan in the railway sphere are among the causes of this revival of the public agitation.



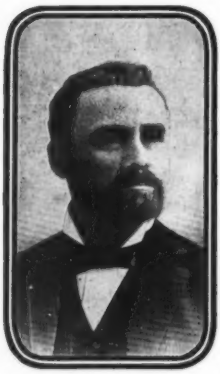
HER KNIGHT ERRANT.
— *Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Yet it is generally agreed among Washington observers that congress will do nothing at the present session to give effect to the President's radical anti-trust suggestions. Nor will there be any remission of the duties now levied on commodities manufactured chiefly by combinations. To this method of resisting trusts there is opposition from the independent and weaker corporations, which rightly or wrongly regard high duties as essential to their prosperity. And it is important to note that in 1901 alone the new concerns organized for the purpose of competing with trusts represented a capitalization of $173,650,000. But it can hardly be doubted that public opinion would sustain the attempt to attack combinations in injunction proceedings, in accordance with a suggestion recently made by Judge Thompson of an Illinois circuit court, who holds that, even in the absence of specific statutory legislation combinations may be dissolved by writs of injunction, as being monopolies and restraints of trade and competition.

Confusion in Anti-Trust Legislation.

A decision involving grave and far-reaching consequences is that rendered last month, in an Illinois case, by the United States Supreme Court. The facts in the suit, as the court admitted, clearly established the existence of a combination of monopolistic nature, organized for the pur-

pose of restraining trade and diminishing competition. Nor was there any doubt of the illegality of the combination under the Illinois anti-trust act, one extremely drastic and sweeping in character. But the court deemed itself constrained to declare the entire act null and void — on the sole ground of its repugnance to "equal protection of the laws" guaranteed to all citizens and corporations by the Fourteenth Amendment to the federal constitution.



THE LATE JOHN P. ALTGELD.

The Illinois act contained a number of sections, and they were all valid, with the exception of the ninth section, which exempted from the provisions of the act and its prohibitions farmers and stock raisers. This exemption invalidated the whole act, for the court reasoned that the legislature would not have entered upon the anti-trust policy therein embodied unless agriculturists and live stock dealers were excluded from its operation. As Justice Harlan said in the prevailing opinion:

> The first section of the act here in question embraces by its terms all persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons who combine their capital, skill or acts for any of the purposes specified, while the ninth section declares that the statute shall not apply to agriculturists or live stock dealers in respect of their products or stock in hand. If the latter section be eliminated as unconstitutional then the act if it stands will apply to agriculturists and live stock dealers. Those classes would in that way be reached and fined, when, evidently, the legislature intended that they should be regarded as not offending against the law even if they did combine their capital, skill, or acts in respect of their products or stock in hand.

Unfortunately, this intent of the Illinois legislature could not be given effect without violence to the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids special legislation and discrimination. It is true that universality of application cannot be realized in any legislation, and the courts have recognized the right of congress and the state legislatures to "classify" persons and cities and things, and to legislate for one or more of the classes thus established. "But," says Justice Harlan, "classification must always be based upon some reasonable ground, some natural distinction, and arbitrary selection can never be justified by merely calling it classification. The exemption of farmers and live stock dealers from an anti-trust law did not seem reasonable to the court, and no ground was discoverable for the 'classification.'"

It is said that at least fifteen states have anti-trust laws that the logic of this decision would seem to annul. In each of these states the law makes some exception or exceptions — generally, farmers and wage-workers being the exempted classes. If all the laws are invalid, the greater part of the manufacturing and populous territory of the United States is without anti-monopoly legislation at the present time. This is a startling reflection! It is, moreover, doubtful whether anti-trust laws applicable to workmen can be passed by any legislature, for under such laws ordinary unions might be attacked as combinations in restraint of trade and competition. The situation is more confused than it ever was.

It is interesting to note that Justice McKenna, in a dissenting opinion concurred in by some of his associates, asserted that the ninth section of the Illinois law was not discriminative or arbitrary. Defending the exemption, he wrote:

> The excluded class is composed of farmers and stock raisers, while holding the products or live stock produced by them. The included class is composed of merchants, traders, manufacturers — all engaged in commercial transactions. That is, one is composed of persons who are scattered on farms, the other class is composed of persons congregated in cities and towns — not only of natural persons, but of corporate organizations. In the difference of these situations and in other differences, which will occur on any reflection, might not the legislature see differences in opportunities and powers between the classes in regard to the prohibited acts?

There is force in this suggestion, but it would not cover the case of organized workmen, who are "congregated in cities and towns." No wonder the unions and their

wiser leaders have never clamored for rigid and drastic anti-trust legislation!

Railways and the Law.

There is talk of a "crisis" in the railway industry of the country as the result of the announced determination of the administration to put new life into the interstate commerce law and the Sherman anti-trust law. The suit against the northwestern "merger" startled the "community of interest" elements, but when this was immediately followed by a dozen injunction suits, under the direction of the Attorney-General, against railroads centering in Chicago or in Kansas City, astonishment was superadded to displeasure. The laws named had long been treated as dead letters, and the Interstate Commerce Commission had virtually declared them to be futile and unenforceable. But President Roosevelt is evidently of the opinion that an honest effort to enforce a law is the only way of testing it and discovering its defects and weaknesses. His policy with regard to the railways is now generally understood. It is for congress to decide whether the demand of the commission for increased power and the control of rate-making is a proper one or not, just as it is for congress to determine the wisdom of legalizing railroad pools and agreements to divide traffic and earnings, and maintain uniform rates. Bills dealing comprehensively with these questions are now pending, but congress has not sufficiently studied the latter, and no early changes in the existing laws are expected.

It is a truism that corporations are as amenable to the law as individual citizens, and that neither the executive nor the judiciary is authorized to relieve any special interest from burdensome legislation. The railroad companies are represented as extremely displeased with the president's action and accusing him of needlessly disturbing business. But "business" conducted in violation of law can hardly claim immunity from disturbance, and the president would be guilty of neglect and betrayal of his trust were he to countenance illegal and detrimental practises on the part of the railroads.

So far only preliminary injunctions have been issued by the district judges at Chicago and Kansas City. There will be full hearings in June, and questions of law as well as of fact will doubtless be argued. These cases cannot fail to direct general attention to the great question of railway regulation.

Temperance and Philanthropic Saloons.

The friends of temperance are studying with lively interest a new plan for controlling and checking the liquor evil. It is on trial in Great Britain, where it has produced gratifying results, and it may be attempted in American cities. Earl Grey, one of the unselfish promoters of this reform, has explained its principles and features in recent gatherings in the United States. The plan may be thus briefly set forth:

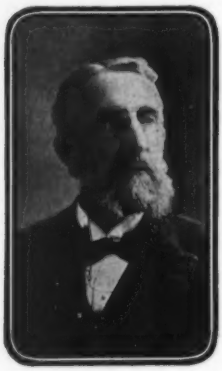
A certain number of persons earnestly desirous of combating the saloon, form an association for the purpose of purchasing as many saloons as possible and radically changing the methods of running them. Management is completely divorced



THE PRESIDENTIAL PINCUSHION.

—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

from profit. The association puts in a manager and pays him a salary plus a percentage of the proceeds from all sales except the sale of intoxicating drinks. All sorts of refreshments, as well as food, are provided in these saloons, and all sorts of proper diversions are placed at the disposal of patrons. The manager's object is to encourage the use of non-intoxicating beverages and the consumption of food.



ANDREW D. WHITE,
United States Minister to Germany.

Further, the law and the excise regulations are strictly observed by these saloons. No liquor is sold to minors. The profits, beyond five per cent of the capital invested, are expended in public improvements of the elevating and wholesome — or at least innocent — kind, such as reading rooms, bowling alleys, etc. The saloon has been defended as the "poor man's club," the best way to abolish it being to give the poor a substitute for it. According to Earl Grey, the effects of this plan have been striking in the British industrial centers, and bid fair to be permanent. In Great Britain a saloon is a "vested interest," and cannot be closed without compensation. New saloons are permitted only after careful inquiry into the growth of the population in the given locality and the need of an increase in the supply of liquor. The license fee there is, however, much lower than here, and any saloon is sure of a profitable trade

Still, in spite of these and other dissimilarities, it is thought that the British plan is not impracticable in the United States, and a committee has been appointed in New York to study the question and report their conclusions.

Democracy in Nominations.

Political students and reformers are beginning to regard direct nominations at the primaries as one of the most vital and far-reaching questions. Under the present plan of nominations by conventions — generally irresponsible bodies, easily controlled by bosses and machines — the voter's privilege on election day, when he has the opportunity to choose between candidates that might never have been presented under popular control of the nominating machinery, is of little value or consequence. Whatever the theory of conventions may be, the fact is that the delegates to them seldom represent the rank and file of the parties. The voters do not attend the primaries, and the professional politicians and the office-holders (or seekers) consequently determine the complexion of the conventions. Only one per cent of the voters turn out at the primaries, and it has been found impossible to enlist greater interest in these important elections.

There is reason to think that the popular attitude would be speedily changed if at the primaries the voters had the privilege of making the nominations for office without the intervention of agents or conventions. In Minnesota a primary nomination law is now in force, and its first application is declared to have been eminently successful. The law is general, relating to all except state officers. First the plan had been tested in Minneapolis, whose citizens had adopted it by a referendum, and now it is established for the entire state.

At St. Paul, for the first time, the new law recently underwent a decisive trial. The voters had to nominate the mayor, controller, treasurer, two judges, nine assemblymen at large, and eleven ward aldermen. To get a place on the election ticket, it is necessary for a certain number of voters to sign a petition to the election officials. As a result of these petitions, there were six democratic candidates for mayor and two republican candidates. At the primaries 18,728 votes were cast for the mayoralty candidates — a figure close to the normal vote of the city. This indicates a general interest in the contest, and the anxiety of the voters to determine the selection of the party candidates.

The press and the public men of St. Paul are wholly satisfied with the new plan. Continued popular interest in these primary elections will do away with machine dictation and bossism. This is certainly a consummation devoutly wished in most of our cities and counties. It is true that under the direct nomination plan pluralities determine the selection of candidates, and this may be considered undemocratic. But the adoption of second ballots to decide between the two leading candidates would meet this objection. The average American, however, prefers plurality nominations to any plan demanding a sacrifice of much time and attention.

It is safe to predict that the supersession of conventions by primary nominations will become a prominent "plank" of advanced platforms. The reform is in harmony with the spirit of the time and with the growth of the referendum.



A Significant Referendum.

Whether or not "we are all Socialists now," the rapid growth of the idea of municipal ownership and operation of public utilities is a remarkable feature of the present period. The day of perpetual franchises to street railway and similar corporations is past. Short terms are now becoming the rule, and even the conservatives favor the reservation by the municipalities of the right to acquire these utilities at a fair valuation and operate them as parts of the public works. The general idea is "in the air" and permeates every quarter.

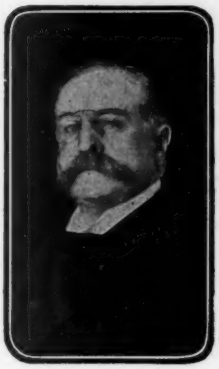
The whole country was surprised by the results of the referendum taken at the recent aldermanic election at Chicago, the second city in the United States. The voters were asked to express, on a separate "little ballot" their opinion and wishes with regard to the desirability (1) of municipal ownership and operation of street railways and of gas and electric lighting plants, and (2) of direct nomination of all local officials at the primaries.

The total vote was light—about sixty per cent of the normal vote at national elections. But the great majority (about four-fifths) of those who did vote took care to mark the special ballot and register their view on the "academic" propositions. And here are the returns:

For direct nomination, 140,860; against, 17,654.

For municipal gas and electric lighting, 139,999; against, 21,369.

For municipal street railways, 142,826; against, 27,998.



HERR VON HOLLEBEN, Minister from Germany to the United States.

This is not only a victory for the advocates of the referendum, but a striking demonstration of the progress of the municipal ownership idea. All fair-minded people so regard the result. The vote will have no immediate effect, but public sentiment ultimately prevails in a popular government.



Senatorial Elections and Nominations.

The movement for the popular election of federal senators has received a new impetus this year. A resolution favoring a constitutional amendment to that end has been adopted by the House of Representatives, though, strangely enough, almost without debate. The committee of the senate which is considering this resolution has promised to submit an early report upon it, and a vote may be taken on the question at the present session.

In the country at large the proposed reform receives considerable support, and this largely accounts for the fact that a number of senators will vote for the amendment. It is certain, however, that it will be rejected. The ablest and most influential men in the senate are strongly opposed to the reform, asserting that it would tend to destroy the character of the "upper branch of congress." In a vigorous speech, Sen-

ator Hoar attacked the resolution as an indirect and thoughtless attack upon the fundamental constitutional pledge of equality of state representation in the senate, without which pledge the constitution would never have been ratified and the United States never organized as a nation. The senate, Mr. Hoar and his colleagues urge, is the greatest legislative and deliberative body in the world—the only body that has withstood popular clamor, resisted the superficial agitations of the day, and conserved the traditions of the republic and the rights of minorities and individuals. In the house, discussion is restricted, and the authority of the individual member is sadly diminished. The Speaker and the Committee on Rules are all-powerful, and the order of business is practically controlled by them. The press has gone so far as to declare that the house is decaying and becoming an insignificant factor in legislation. All this has an obvious bearing on the proposal to change the mode of electing senators. If the senate has been gaining power and prestige, and has become more influential than even the founders of the government intended, why should any change be made in the method of electing it?



MRS FREDERICK SCHOFF,
New President of the National Congress of Mothers.

It is urged that popular election would do away with deadlocks in legislatures, scandals such as have been witnessed in Delaware, Montana, and other states, and the use of money in senatorial campaigns. It is also assumed that superior and abler men would be sent to the senate under the proposed plan. These arguments are by no means convincing, but they are entitled to serious consideration. It is to be borne in mind that popular election degenerates into a mockery and farce where bossism and machine domination prevail, and where the voter is forced to choose between the nominees of two political cabals. If legislatures are captured by bosses, will not party conventions (irresponsible bodies, after all) be even more easily dominated and controlled in the interest of unscrupulous senatorial candidates? The nomination of senators by the voters at primaries should be made an integral part of the reform in question. The people must nominate as well as elect, for in no other way can the pernicious influence of spoils and tyranny be eliminated.

The apprehension expressed by Senator Hoar that direct popular election of senators would lead to the destruction of the bulwark of federalism, equality of state representation, does not appear to be well grounded. The principle of state equality in the senate is fundamental; the mode of electing the members of that body is as distinct a feature of the present system as it is a subordinate one. Popular election is in no wise incompatible with federalism, and it would not alter the constitution or position of the senate.

Incidentally it may be remarked that the resolution of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, proposing to so amend the constitution as to do away with equality of state representation in the senate, is not taken seriously in any quarter. It is regarded as an attempt to discredit the popular-election amendment by confusing the issue and identifying it with an assault upon the federal principle. The effort is superfluous, since the reform against which it is directed is as yet in the stage of academic discussion.

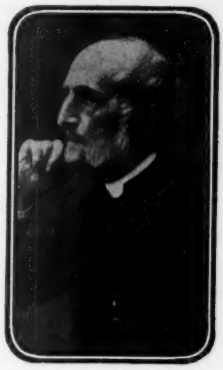
Italian Education.

Every commune of Italy provides elementary instruction at one or more lower-grade schools. Communes of over four thousand inhabitants must also have a higher-grade school. Secondary classical instruction is given in 732 *ginnasi* (gymnasiums) and 310 *licei* (lyceums). The *licei* prepare for the universities and for secondary courses in 397 technical schools. Besides the universi-

ties there are institutes and high schools. Of the twenty-one universities many are unimportant. Bologna, founded 1200, is the oldest; Naples founded 1224, the largest, with an enrolment in 1897–1898 of 5,465, but a faculty of only 81. The faculty of Harvard University is about 500, its enrolment below 5,000. It is the opinion of some educational authorities in Italy that she supports too many universities, not to mention special schools of agriculture, mining, moulding, design, art, music, and commercial schools — about five hundred of them in a population of 30,535,848. "Consolidate the small schools," say the dissatisfied educators. Against these impressive statistics must be placed the astonishing record of 17,000,000 analphabetes, or illiterates, in Italy forty years ago. In the Basilicata, which is the chief provider of emigrants to this country, 912 out of every 1,000 inhabitants were illiterate. There was a marked increase of literates in the years which followed, for in 1879 only 48 per cent of the bridegrooms and 70 per cent of the brides were unable to sign their names! The minister of public instruction is assisted by a permanent council of fourteen ordinary and seven extraordinary members. The council meets regularly three times a week. Both *ginnasi* and *licei* offer classical courses of five and three years, respectively, the lyceum course including nine subjects. The state annually sets aside $9,000,000 for education, to which sum the communes and provinces add $12,500,000.

Pontifical Commission.

The illness of Cardinal Parrochi, which is not unlikely to be fatal, has delayed the organization of the Pontifical Commission on Modern Questions Concerning Holy Writ, recently appointed by Pope Leo XIII. The cardinal is one of three surviving appointees of Pope Pius IX. America is honored by the naming of the Very Rev. Dr. Charles P. Grannan, as one of the consulters. Dr. Grannan is professor of sacred literature at the Catholic University, and is a native of Wisconsin. The other English speaking members of the commission are the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Clark of the English Archdiocese of Westminster, and the Rev. David Fleming, the Irish scholar who is the present superior-general of the Franciscan Order. Another member is Cardinal Capecelatro, who is the librarian of the Roman Church, and accounted the best scholar in the College of Cardinals. The commission is a radical innovation, and just what to make of it has appeared plainly to be a problem with different Catholic editors in Rome, in London, and in America who are accustomed to venture opinions.



THE LATE NEWMAN HALL.

Mormon Peril.

Secretaries of Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal North and South, Reformed, Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, and United Brethren home mission societies have issued a statement and appeal against the Mormons. They say Mormons still practise polygamy, that Mormon teachings invade property rights, and that the "church" seeks political power in a majority of the states so as to prevent the enactment of laws against it. In the appeal these secretaries ask the Christian people of America, upon the ground that free government is threatened, to resist wherever it appears a system hostile at once to our free institutions and our Christian faith. More than that, it is said these secretaries possess knowledge of Mormon aggression not contained in their alarmist statement

Pronunciation of Philippine Names.

There ought to be no further misapprehension of the proper spelling and pronuncia-

tion of geographic names in the Philippine Islands. The United States Board on Geographic Names has issued a special report on the spelling of these names. This report contains about four thousand coastwise names in the Philippine archipelago. This list is preceded by a list of the names of coastwise features in the islands. The problem of pronunciation is not taken up in this report. A valuable list of Philippine geographic names has also been compiled for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, under the direction of Rev. José Algue, S. J., director of the Jesuit observatory at Manila. This list furnishes the proper pronunciation of the names it contains. Reverend Algue revised both lists before they were printed.

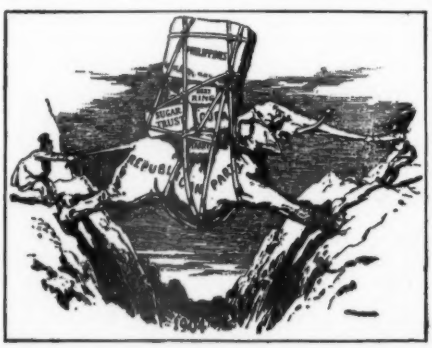
Methodists Seeking Adjustment of Work.

Methodists North and South are seeking, not organic union, but a better adjustment of common work. Committees from both bodies have recently considered coöperation on foreign mission fields, the planting of no new churches of either body where churches of the other exist, and a common hymnal. As is well known, there are Methodist South congregations in the north, and Methodist North congregations in the south. There used to be difficulty about ministerial transfers but this has been averted of late years, or largely so. Progress has been made already in adjusting mission work abroad. However one may regret the fact, the colored man, his presence and his wants, are considerations to be reckoned with in the Methodist situation in America. But progress is making toward distinctly improved understanding.

Religious Gatherings.

There will be fewer great religious gatherings this year than usual. Nothing occurs abroad to attract Americans, unless a World Y. M. C. A. meeting in Stockholm may take over a few, and there is nothing on this side to bring over transatlantic friends. As always, May will be a busy convention month. The Methodist Church South meets in General Conference in Dallas, May 4th to 21st, the United Brethren Board of Missions in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 7th to 11th, the Southern Baptist Convention in Asheville, North Carolina, May 9th to 20th, the General Assemblies of Presbyterians North in New York, May 15th to 30th, Cumberland Presbyterian, Springfield, Missouri, May 15th to 22d, United Presbyterian, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, May 20th to 30th, and Southern Presbyterian in Jackson, Mississippi, May 15th to 27th, and the Baptist anniversaries in St. Paul and Minneapolis, May 19th to 27th.

In the Baptist denomination there is discussion of the organized and voluntary systems of benevolent society administration. The voluntary principle has always prevailed, but there is a strong element which thinks the machinery should be improved. That is, there s a tendency toward a mild form of ecclesiasticism. Executives of the benevolent societies held a midwinter meeting and at it a resolution was presented embodying this tendency. Without going into details, it may be said that coördination of work of the three great societies — Missionary Union, Home Mission, and Publication — is contemplated. This resolution will be presented at Minneapolis, and a field day will be given to its discussion. Incidentally two points may be mentioned in this connection. One is that there is a tendency among Episcopa-



THE DONKEY AND THE ELEPHANT. HELP FOR THE ELEPHANT!

—*New York Herald.*

lians directly contrary to this one among Baptists. The former have close ecclesiastical machinery in their Board of Missions. There is a cry for a voluntary society, and one may be formed. The other is that there is talk of a Baptist building in New York city, to be the home of the Home Mission Society and the headquarters for the denomination, as such headquarters have already been provided in Boston and Philadelphia for the societies located in those cities respectively.

A contention of lively import is going on among southern Methodists, in which a libel suit is one feature, and vehement assertions that the life of the denomination is at stake is another. It will be remembered that congress voted $288,000 to reimburse the Book Concern at Nashville for losses incurred during the Civil war. The United States senate sought to surround the terms of the appropriation in such manner that no part of the money could be given to anybody who might have helped the measure through congress, but the publishing agents, Messrs. Barbee and Smith, assured the senate that no agreement existed by which anybody was to receive a commission. So the safeguards were not incorporated in the grant. At once there was paid to Major E. B. Stahlman of Nashville $100,000 commission, or forty per cent. Now one editor, the Rev. Dr. W. B. Palmore of St. Louis, is clamoring for the return of the money to the government, while other editors are silent. Annual conferences in great numbers have spoken, but individuals, some of them possible bishops, have maintained silence. The denomination must itself raise the money if it is paid back, since Major Stahlman will not refund, and has sued the St. Louis editor for asking him to do so. The matter is to form, with the election of at least two new bishops, the important matter to come into the Quadrennial General Conference that meets at Dallas, Texas, in May.



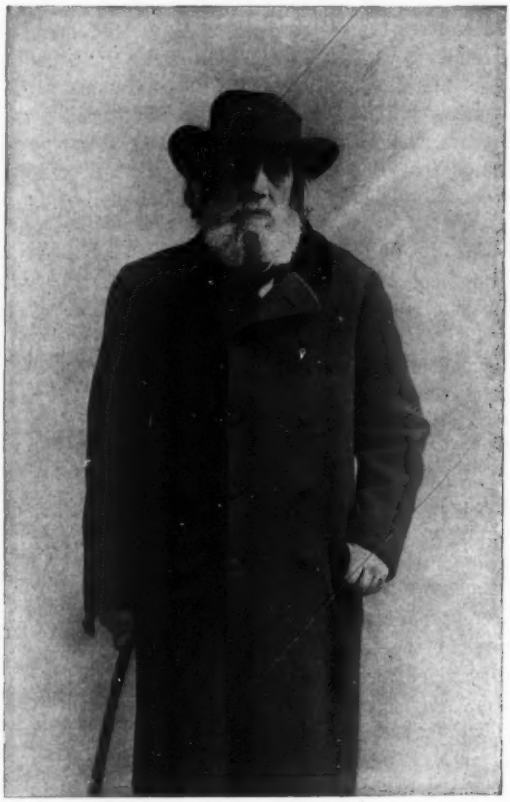
A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

J B.—"We've just captured the Boer's last gun."
U. S.—"Only a few Filipino guerrillas left."

— *The Detroit News*

Unitarians held a Pacific Coast conference in San Francisco a fortnight since, and beginning early this month are to continue meetings at Denver, for the Rocky Mountain region, at Chicago for the central west, and at Boston for the east. At Chicago the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Western Unitarian Association will be observed, and at Boston the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. Unitarians have also induced Jews to join with them, and together they have secured the coöperation of some leading Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and Presbyterian divines, in the task of erecting in Central Park, New York, a monument to Baron de Hirsch and his wife, the Austrian philanthropists, who distributed so many millions of dollars to charity without regard to creed.

It seems likely that the Creed Revision matter, to be reported to the Presbyterian General Assembly this month, will be accepted with little discussion. The report, while not yet public, is understood to have made statements concerning elect infants, and God's love, to have added chapters on the Gospel and the Holy Spirit, and to have prepared a very brief statement of Christian truth, the latter for instruction, but not as a test for membership in the Presbyterian Church. The work has been done in no reactionary spirit, and as all elements on the committee have united in the report, its work will commend itself, so most people profess to believe, to the General Assembly. The matter has thereafter to go to the presbyteries.



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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The celebration of the eightieth birthday of Dr. Edward Everett Hale in Boston on the third of April was an event of national interest. Senator Hoar expressed the feeling of thousands of friends of Dr. Hale when he said, "I do not know another living man who has exercised a more powerful influence on the practical life of this generation." Dr. Hale's "The Man without a Country" has become a classic. His "Ten Times One is Ten" resulted in the organization of countless Lend-a-Hand clubs under the leadership of the four famous "Harry Wadsworth" mottoes, and "In His Name" has been an inspiring influence in philanthropic work of every kind.

Not the least of Dr. Hale's many ministries has been his relation to the Chautauqua Movement. He has been a counselor of the C. L. S. C. since 1886, and by special request prepared a work on United States History for the Chautauqua reading course in 1887-8. He has long been a contributor to THE CHAUTAUQUAN and has lectured at Chautauqua Assemblies in all parts of the country. At Chautauqua itself he is a frequent and welcome guest; he has delivered the Recognition Day address on several occasions and counseled the members of the circle in his own inimitable fashion. Thousands of Chautauquans to whom his noble life and words have been an inspiration, think of him gratefully as he reaches the high estate of fourscore years, and bespeak for him many blessings in the years to come.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN.

INTERNATIONAL law, properly and exactly speaking, does not exist. There is no court of enforcement, only consensus of opinion and the arbitrament of force. But, from time beyond recall, civilized nations have recognized some sort of international law as the rule of conduct applicable to them in their relations one with another. Until modern times international law existed only in an elementary form, but, during the past five hundred years, the close contact of the nations of the earth and the dependence and interdependence of their relations, as well as the many points at which their interests conflicted, necessitated the establishment of some *modus vivendi*, as one might say. Then arose agreements, conventions, treaties; and then began international law, which soon became so intricate as to suggest a codified system. This codification was attempted, with more or less success, by the great Dutch jurisconsult, Hugo Grotius. Then diplomacy, in its modern sense, began.

Originally the diplomatist was a sort of royal clerk or messenger. In its modern sense the term was first used by Burke in English. The question of rank and precedence of diplomatic agents became an acute one in the early years of the past century and, in 1815, an international congress was held in Vienna to prepare certain general rules which have now been adopted by all civilized countries. According to these rules all diplomatic agents are divided into three classes:

1. Ambassadors extraordinary (or simply ambassadors), sent by one sovereign to another, and legates or nuncios, sent by the Pope alone.

2. Envoys extraordinary, or ministers plenipotentiary, and ministers resident.

3. *Chargés d'affaires*, who are accredited not to sovereigns but to ministers of foreign affairs.

Ambassadors are the only fully and personally representative diplomats. They are held to represent not only their own country, but the person of its sovereign or chief magistrate, and they have the right to communicate personally with the sovereign to whom they are sent. Until within recent years the United States had no ambassadors as it was held that, under the constitution, the President was not a sovereign. In 1893, however, the ministries to England, France, Germany, and Italy were raised to the rank of embassies. We now send ambassadors extraordinary to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Mexico, and Italy. The first five receive $17,500 a year, and the last receives $12,000.

Diplomatic agents lower than ambassadors communicate with the sovereign through his ministers. We send twenty-six envoys extraordinary, or ministers plenipotentiary, to the rest of the world, at salaries ranging from $5,000 to $12,000 a year. Our representatives in Liberia and Siam are known as ministers resident, and they also act as consuls-general.

The duties of ministers (using the term in its larger sense to include both ambassadors and envoys) are difficult to define, as they are so general in their character and depend so much upon the permanent or special relations between their own countries and those to which they are accredited. The minister must keep the state department informed as to political events and political opinion in the country in which he acts, and their significance, especially if they bear upon domestic affairs. The secretary of state expects to learn from him, promptly, accurately, and fully, everything that may be desired about the affairs and policy of the nation to which he is sent. Most of the more important posts have secretaries of legation; some two. As we have no diplomatic relations with the pope we send no representative to the Vatican and receive no papal nuncio, although the advisability of establishing such a relation has been much discussed during the past few years, particularly since we



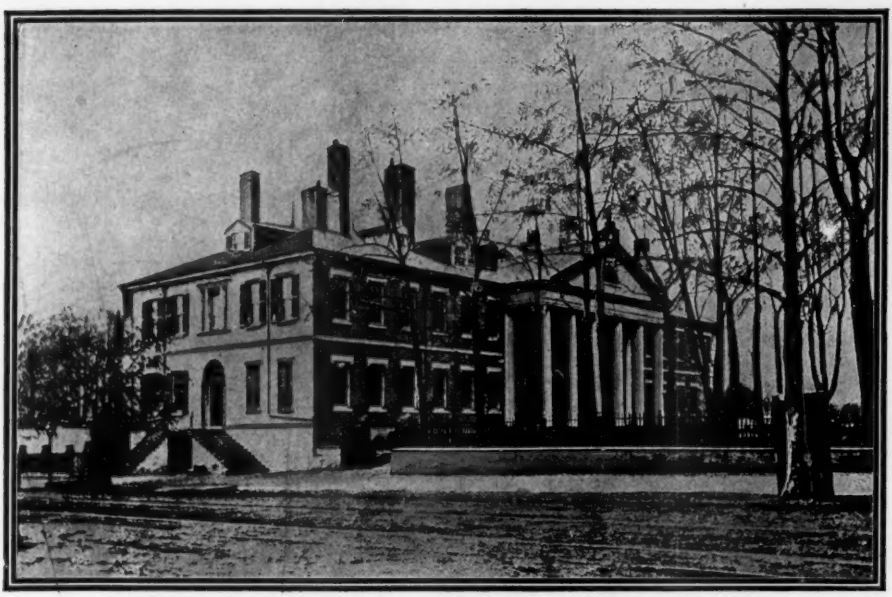
FIRST SEPARATE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, PHILADELPHIA, 1781–1783.

have acquired Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands with their large Catholic populations.

One of the most important duties of a minister is the protection of the rights of his fellow-citizens. These rights are generally established by treaties. Ministers of the United States in countries furnishing a share of the immigrants that make up so large a proportion of our population find this a grave duty. These immigrants often return to their former homes and get into trouble. Then they at once call upon the United States legation for protection. In each legation a register is kept in which citizens of the United States should inscribe their names, professions, residence, and other data concerning themselves, and at the same time have the minister endorse, or *visae*, their passports or naturalization papers. The first thing required of people who are in trouble is to establish their citizenship, and this can be done much more easily before they get into trouble. The records of a legation are accepted as conclusive evidence in such cases.

Diplomatic agents in uncivilized countries have the right to secure proper protection for the subjects or citizens of their nation. In addition to the ordinary processes they are generally allowed, by treaty, to exercise in such countries jurisdiction over their fellow-citizens or fellow-subjects, in both criminal and civil matters. This right obtains in China and some other countries in the East, and to some extent in Turkey.

In case of the absence or death of the diplomatic agent, his duties and powers devolve upon the secretary of the embassy who then becomes *chargé d'affaires ad interim*. While the minister is present the secretary is not recognized as authorized to act except under his supervision. There may be one or two more secretaries of embassy, and they take precedence over all other officials connected with the minister's staff. Military and naval *attachés* are accredited by their government to the diplomatic agent, but are under orders from their army and navy departments respectively, and report only to them. They are accredited



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, 1820–1866.

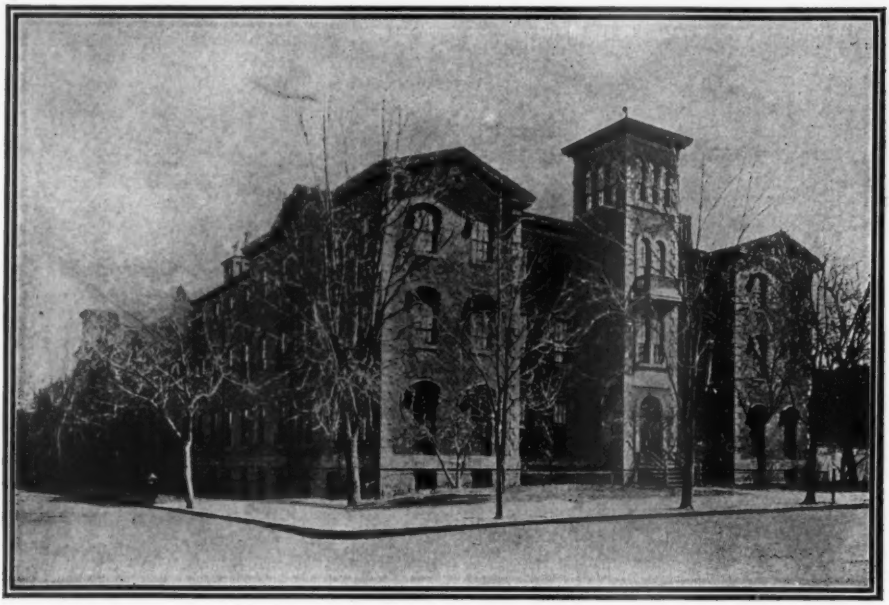
both for technical and general service.

In time of peace social duties and pleasures take up a large share of the time of ministers, and it is not only important that they should mingle freely at the courts to which they are attached, but it is even more important that they should return the hospitality and entertain lavishly. It has been said that the most successful diplomacy begins at the dinner table. It is certainly true that the social acquaintances and standing of a minister give him an influence that he could not otherwise obtain. The fact that a candidate for a diplomatic appointment is wealthy and is willing to spend money freely in entertaining is a powerful argument in his favor. In the absence of great questions there are many routine duties to keep a minister busy. In addition to his regular work he is expected to show some attention to his fellow-citizens who visit the country in which he is residing. Perhaps they wish to be presented at court, or obtain admission to public and private places of interest. He will introduce them and obtain tickets for all sorts of places and events. The legations have regular office hours and their business is transacted with a great deal of formality. Their despatches must be prepared according to a certain form. All letters they receive and all despatches they send must be preserved, registered, indexed, and filed. A daily journal is kept of all the transactions of the legation.

Ministers are also frequently called upon to perform the ceremony of marriage, to draw up wills and administer estates, and to take charge of the property of citizens of the United States who die within their jurisdiction.

The communications from the secretary of state to the minister are known as "instructions," and those of the minister to the department as "despatches." When the United States government wishes to communicate with the government of any other country our secretary of state does so either through the ambassador (or minister) of the United States at the capital of that nation, or through its minister at Washington. The ordinary practise is to confer with the minister of the foreign government concerning affairs existing here, and with the minister of the United States abroad concerning events occurring near his post.

In almost all countries the qualifications for entrance into the diplomatic service con-



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1866 - 1875.

sist of a thorough education in international law, history, and treaties, and the knowledge of languages, particularly French, which is recognized the world over as the tongue of diplomacy. In Europe the diplomatic service is looked upon as a profession taken up only after special preparation in youth and followed through life. Promotion from the lower to the higher class comes as a recognition of ability and efficiency, and aged members of the corps are retired on liberal pensions. In the United States, however, no special qualifications are required, rotation in office being one of the first principles of our political system. Every foreign minister is expected to tender his resignation with each change in the presidential office. This practise is widely condemned as a defect and an obstacle to the complete efficiency of the service, but its advocates claim that an administration must have public servants, particularly abroad, in entire sympathy with its policy. There is much to be said on both sides of the question.

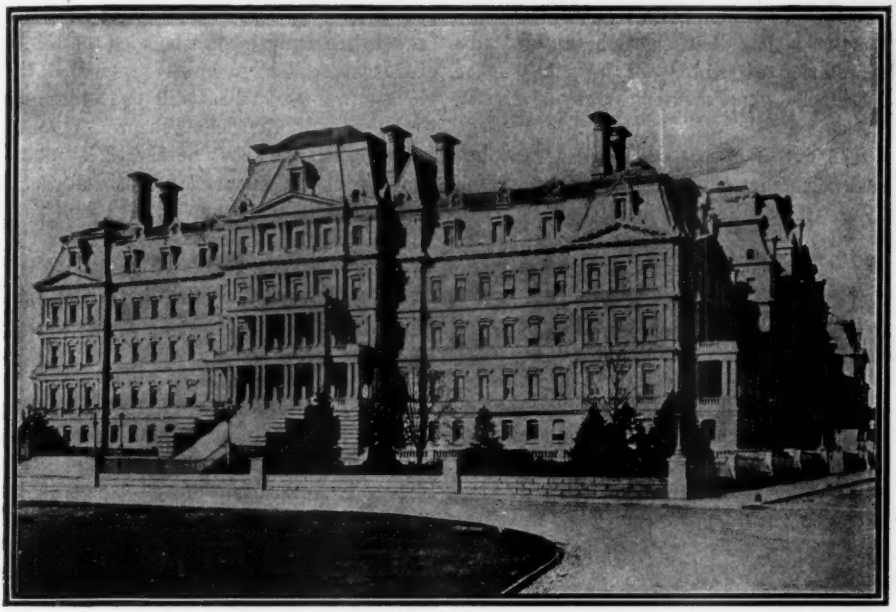
The appointment of foreign ministers is one of the first acts of a new president, who generally selects these representatives from among his personal acquaintances. In this he usually considers not only their qualifications but their political services and influence, and their geographical situation. According to tradition and practise such appointments should be distributed as fairly as possible among the several states. All such appointments must be confirmed by the senate.

As soon as his appointment has been confirmed by the senate the new minister takes the oath of office and receives his commission and credentials. He is allowed thirty days' leave to prepare for his departure and to receive instructions. His credentials are really a letter from the president to the ruler of the nation to which the minister is accredited, expressing confidence in the minister and asking consideration for him as representative of the United States. The letter is addressed, for example,

To Edward, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, etc.

Great and Good Friend —

and is countersigned by the secretary of state. It closes with assurances of respect and confidence and wishes for the welfare of



BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AT THE PRESENT TIME.

the sovereign to whom it is addressed, and is signed,

Your good friend.

As soon as possible the new representative is presented at court with his credentials.

The diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign nations began immediately after the Declaration of Independence — that is to say, under the "Articles of Confederation." It is interesting to note the first act of foreign policy performed by our country. The Continental Congress had sent a "loyal address" to His Majesty of England asking for the redress of oppressive measures, but the effort failed and the rebellion began. A "Committee of Secret Correspondence" was appointed (November 29, 1775), composed of Benjamin Franklin (chairman), Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, John Dickenson of Pennsylvania, Thomas Johnson of Maryland, and John Jay of New York. This was really a committee on foreign affairs. It instructed Arthur Lee to communicate with Count Vergennes, the French minister of foreign affairs, and to invoke France's aid. Three years later the negotiations then begun resulted in an alliance with the French Republic. Our diplomatic history had fairly commenced.

Until October 20, 1781, the foreign correspondence of the government and indeed all the management of its foreign relations was entrusted by congress to a committee. On the date mentioned Robert R. Livingston of New York, who had been elected secretary of foreign affairs by congress, took the oath of office. He resigned, to be succeeded by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey. Then came Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania, and then John Jay of New York, bringing us to the end of the Confederation. Mr. Jay continued in charge of the foreign relations of the government under the constitution and until March 21, 1790, when he was confirmed chief justice of the supreme court. In September of that year an act of congress established an "executive department," to be known as the department of state, the principal officer of which was to be styled secretary. The first to fill this office was Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, who entered upon his duties in the year mentioned after his return from France, to which country

he was our first minister plenipotentiary. Since his time there have been thirty-five secretaries of state, not including under secretaries who have temporarily performed the duties.

The duties of the department were first really laid down by Secretary Forsyth, in 1834. The diplomatic bureau, he prescribed, was to have charge of all correspondence between the department and our diplomatic agents abroad and foreign diplomatic agents in the United States, and was to prepare treaties, etc. The present diplomatic service is composed of 103 persons — six ambassadors, thirty envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, four ministers resident, and one *chargé d'affaires*. The department consists of a secretary, a first assistant, second and third assistant secretaries, a solicitor (detailed from the department of justice), a chief clerk, seven chiefs of bureau, two translators, a private secretary to the secretary, and about eighty clerks and employeés.

The growth of the foreign relations of the United States is graphically shown by the growth in the force of persons at the state department necessitating frequent change of building. At first conducted in Carpenter's Hall, at the end of an alley south from Chestnut and Third streets, Philadelphia, where congress itself met, the home of the department has expanded till today, even in its present fine quarters in the south wing of the State, War, and Navy buildings, it is greatly cramped for room.

A few only of the distinct achievements of the department can be mentioned. The old department of foreign affairs negotiated the treaty of peace of 1783 by which the United States became an independent state. In Jefferson's administration, with James Madison as secretary of state, with Robert Livingston and James Monroe as their agents in Paris, the territory of Louisiana was purchased in 1803, extending the national domain from the Mississippi to the Pacific. In 1823, when Monroe was president, John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, proclaimed to Europe the now famous Monroe doctrine. In 1848 the department concluded the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which terminated the Mexican war and added still more territory to the nation. In 1866 William H. Seward, following out the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, brought about the restoration of Mexico to its own people. The next year he negotiated the purchase of Alaska. In 1871 Secretary Hamilton Fish negotiated the treaty of Washington with Great Britain and the Confederate cruiser claims. The International Tribunal of Arbitration decided in favor of the United States.

In 1842, Secretary Daniel Webster, in replying to the petition of Hawaii for recognition, defined the attitude of the United States by declaring that our government respected the independence of the Hawaiian Islands and would oppose to the last extremity their seizure by any other power. This declaration was reaffirmed in 1843, in 1857, and several years later, when England, France, and Russia attempted to forcibly annex Hawaii. Three secretaries reaffirmed this attitude. Secretary Foster arranged a treaty of annexation agreed upon by both parties which President Harrison sent to the senate. This was withdrawn by President Cleveland. President McKinley revived the matter and the annexation was consummated. In 1898 the treaty of Paris was concluded, under the direction of the department of state, by which Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands came into our possession. In 1900, Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador, negotiated a treaty with reference to the Nicaragua canal which was rejected by the British parliament. But in form as amended by the senate it has been accepted.

American diplomacy has often been rather contemptuously styled "shirt-sleeve" by the corps of trained diplomats who look after the foreign affairs of Europe, but with no such trained corps and without a large army and navy to enforce its claims, this country has protected its national honor with dignity for more than a hundred years.

"MADE IN GERMANY."

BY GEORGE B. WALDRON.

GERMANY may sometimes forget to honor Bismarck, she can never escape the power of his genius. Not content with welding the German states into one compact kingdom, this man of iron made his country a world-nation. The battle of Waterloo confirmed England as mistress of the world; the fall of Paris marked the beginning of a strife which, in a quarter of a century, placed Germany by England's side as a successful rival in the arts of peace.

Bismarck laid the foundations for this mastery in 1873, when he forced upon his country the adoption of the gold standard. Prior to that time England alone, of all the nations, based her wealth upon the yellow metal. But the comprehensive genius of Bismarck saw the trend of commercial opportunity and caught the wave just at its beginning. Within five years the world's leading nations had followed Germany's example, and gold became the measure of international commerce.



GROWTH IN GERMAN EXPORTS.

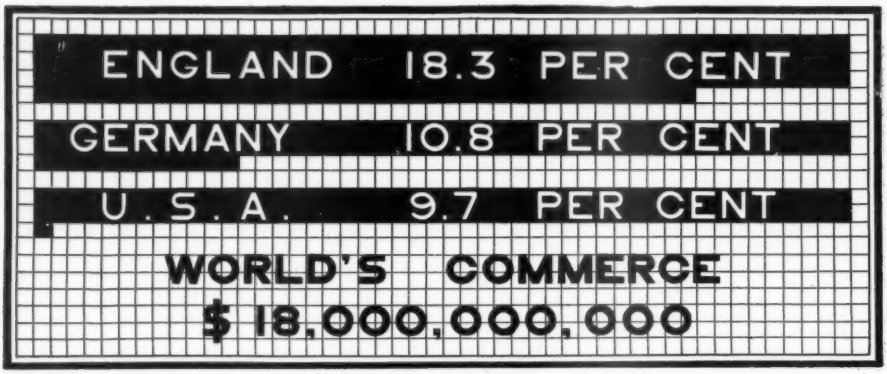
Under the gold standard Germany's credit expanded to an extent before unknown. For the first time she was independent of England. Her manufacturers gradually awoke to the situation. The result is that her exports have doubled since 1880 and now reach $1,131,200,000. Until very recently she stood first in the export trade of the world, England alone being her superior. But now the third world-power, our own United States, has come forward to take first place as an export nation. Here are the figures for German exports and imports, exclusive of specie, for the past eight years:

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE.
(In Millions of Dollars.)

YEAR.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
1893	772.2	983.9	1,756.1
1894	726.3	1,019.9	1,746.2
1895	815.0	1,010.6	1,825.6
1896	874.3	1,088.5	1,962.8
1897	906.3	1,150.3	2,056.6
1898	952.4	1,303.7	2,256.1
1899	1,039.7	1,376.5	2,416.2
1900	1,131.2	1,438.2	2,569.4

The table shows that even in eight years the exports of Germany have increased from $772,200,000 to $1,131,200,000, a gain of 47 per cent. At the same time the imports have practically kept pace with the exports, gaining 45 per cent, from $983,900,000 to $1,438,200,000. The result is that of the $18,000,000,000 of commerce done by all the nations Germany's share today is 10.8 per cent, against 18.3 per cent by Great Britain and only 9.7 per cent by the United States.

This improvement in Germany's trade has been very widely distributed among the countries of the world. In the eight years from 1893 to 1900 the gain in her exports to her chief rival, Great Britain, has been 32 per cent. She has added 52 per cent to her exports to Switzerland, 94 per cent to exports to Norway and Sweden, and 137 per cent to those to Russia. To British India she sent an additional 39 per cent, and to the rest of Asia 66 per cent more than eight years ago. Her export trade to Australia has advanced 116 per cent, and she sends 98 per cent more goods to Africa.



GERMANY'S PLACE IN THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

What have been the causes that in so short a period have brought about this enormous expansion in Germany's foreign trade? John Bull had the advantage of a long start in his race for the world markets. Brother Jonathan has been relying upon his ingenuity, push, and a sort of general gumption to establish himself in these fields. Not so the German. He does not manifest that kind of brilliancy. He has won his commercial victories by the hardest kind of grinding toil. His slow, methodical, scientific mind has grappled with the question, point by point, detail after detail, and he has spared no pains, time, nor money to work out a solution. His country stands today side by side with England and America as a commercial world-power, because he has mastered the art from top to bottom. What he has acquired with such painstaking thoroughness he is not going to let slip in a hurry. Once in the fight he is in to stay. Whatever persistency, skill, strength, and science can do to hold and extend his domain he will exercise.

The Teuton started the race with the victory already half won. He had learned to make his goods cheap and well. Indeed England had discovered this fact long before the German himself perceived it. English merchants, with that long-headed shrewdness that has given them their success, had gone quietly into the German markets for many years and bought manufactured products. The goods were better and the prices lower than at home. But there was no "Made in Germany" stamp in those days. The Britisher took the German goods to London, rechristened them as of English make and loaded them onto his ships for the world markets. It was a transaction delightfully simple and profitable.

When the German mind began to awake to the situation the query came, Why need German goods go first to London? Why not send them direct from the ports of the Fatherland? Then the market problem faced the people. It was grappled with by merchants and manufacturers; ship-owners and university professors puzzled over it. The editor, with the omniscience of his class, let his light shine. The mighty resources of the government itself were directed upon it.

With such earnest effort success was certain. England suddenly awoke to the fact that she was no longer the undisputed mistress of the commercial world. Goods "made in Germany" and carried under the German flag were sold side by side with her own. Not only did the German compete in the world's neutral markets but he even invaded England's pet territories. British colonists, shopping where they could buy the cheapest, cast their patriotism to the winds and clothed and shod themselves with products of German workshops. Germany and England both learned their lessons, but the profit was with Germany.

Today the United States is making the same struggle for commercial supremacy that Germany began a quarter of a century earlier. Doubtless we shall work out the

problem according to our own peculiar genius, but the paths blazed by our older rival cannot fail to be useful. Germany's triumph rests on the solid foundation of scientific principles. We may modify, expand, improve, but if we want success it must be over the same highway.

A primary requisite to German mastery has been the careful study of the needs and whims of the customer. This study is carried on both at home and abroad. The consular system has been remodeled throughout. So long as Germany's chief interests were agricultural, her consular service continued along the time-honored lines. Consuls were educated as lawyers and diplomats. But such men were at fault when information was wanted as to markets and trade conditions. Consulates have been strengthened by one or more commercial *attachés* who give their entire attention to this field. In some cases the innovation is being practised of abolishing permanent consuls altogether. In their stead the government appoints experienced and capable merchants whose training fits them for this work.

These consuls make systematic reports to the government on all sorts of practical topics. They note the goods supplied by their own and other nations, they give minute instructions as to packing and handling articles, they suggest special commodities for which there is a demand, or for which a demand may be created, they keep an eye on the methods and schemes of merchants of rival nations. They answer queries, warn against mistakes, suggest openings. They are spies in the enemy's country. Such at least is the theory of the German consular service, and in practise it approaches very closely to this ideal. An example in point is the advice recently given by consuls stationed in the United States, that German business men should use the typewriter in addressing our merchants.

Trade organizations have also been formed to do a work similar to that of the consuls, and supplementary to the government service. Industrial commissions have been sent to South American states, to Mexico, China, Japan, to South Africa — in short, to any people among whom trade extension is probable. These commissions report on the conditions, needs, and demands of the people.

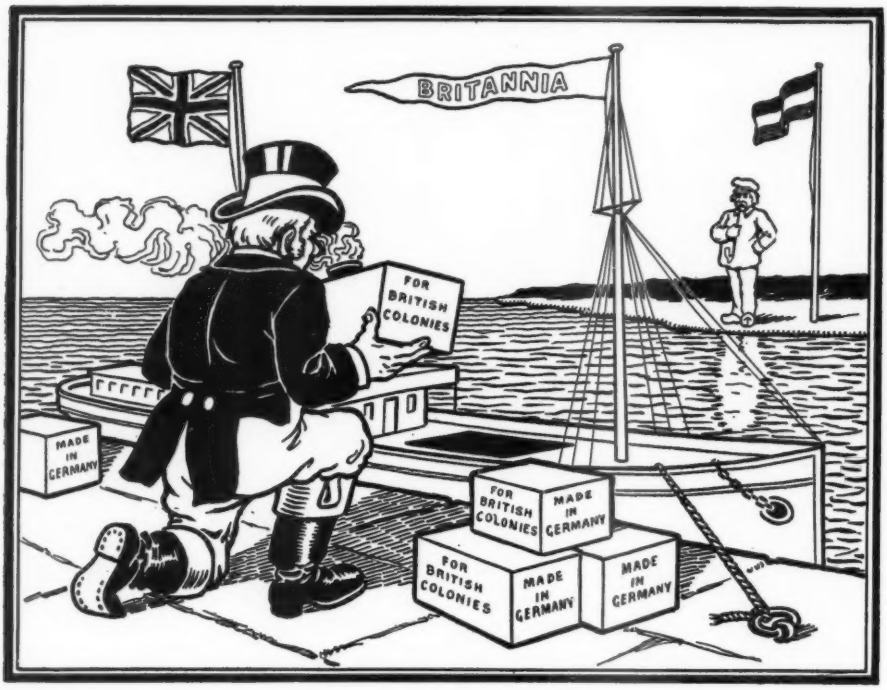
An Oriental Commercial Museum was opened in Berlin in 1900 to facilitate trade with the Orient. A sample warehouse contains the agricultural and industrial products of these countries. There is a staff of merchants and paid correspondents at work collecting information at the Eastern centers. These reports are collected and put into form by the Oriental Bureau of Information, which issues two important publications. A reading room is connected with the museum that contains these publications as well as numerous files from Oriental centers.

A practical illustration of the minute and painstaking study of the demands of foreign trade by these Germans is contained in an article that appeared not long ago in a German trade paper, from which the following is selected:

"It has been recently stated that Germany has captured much British trade in Russian markets by simply catering to the popular taste for red in wearing apparel. English sewing needles have also been ousted in Brazil because they were wrapped in the old-fashioned black paper. The manufacturers of Saxony went in for pink and hold the market."

This seems to illustrate the statement of one of our own consuls, that "it is by paying close attention to the study of special tastes that Germany has made such headway in gaining foreign markets."

Work of this searching kind requires trained men — men not to be had always upon first demand. So the German, with his usual thoroughness, has established technical schools to produce these very experts. The courses of study are as carefully laid out and as systematically followed as in any branch of university work. The young man with the foreign field in view must acquire fluency in the leading commercial languages of the world and especially in the tongue of his chosen country. He must learn the customs and habits of the people and their methods of doing business. He must acquire a commercial education in the broadest sense and be thoroughly at home in the principles



THE CHANGE OF A QUARTER CENTURY.

The old way. John Bull loading English vessels with German goods for his colonies.

and methods of modern business life. When he enters upon his chosen field he has only to add the facts and experiences of direct observation. He is a modern machine, adjusted and sharpened for his work.

The technical business training thus supplied to the embryo German consul or special agent is also given to the drummer or salesman sent by mercantile houses to represent them on foreign soil. Some American firms have been foolish enough to send representatives who could not speak the language of even the country in which they attempted to do their business. Not so the German. He speaks fluently the tongue of his customer and is generally sufficiently familiar with English, French, and Spanish to drive a sharp bargain in any of them. Trained in the home schools, brought up in the atmosphere of trade, thoroughly conversant with the most modern methods of selling goods, polite, affable, at home in the speech of his customer, handling goods as excellent and as cheap as are to be found anywhere, it is no wonder that the German salesman is able to send big orders to his house. He is energetic, wide-awake, resourceful, and tactful.

Having acquired the requisite knowledge of the needs of the people he would serve, and having placed his business in the hands of trained experts, the German takes care that his goods are supplied in the manner most familiar to the people. If the barrel is the customary package, he uses a barrel of the usual form and size, even though he may know that a box would serve the purpose better. If goods are to be carried by camel, or donkey, or by whatever conveyance, he puts them into packages suited in size and weight to local demands. He does not feel called upon to educate the world to his methods of doing things. He is not a philanthropist, but a seller of goods. He puts up his wares in the way most attractive to the people and sells them through a man who knows his field.



THE CHANGE OF A QUARTER CENTURY.

The new way. The German loading his own ships with his own goods for British colonies.

The Germans have gone a step further and have opened sample rooms for the exhibition of their wares among the leading nations with whom they seek to do business. This is done by the combination of a number of manufacturers interested in the same lines of goods. Their wares are on exhibition at leading centers, in charge of men who thoroughly understand and are ready to explain their qualities and methods of operation.

Some months ago our consul in a German city wrote that the manufacturers of a grand duchy, with the grand duke at their head, were about to establish a sample room in Sydney, New South Wales. Different industries were to combine in the undertaking, which was too costly for any single concern to carry on alone. Another of our consuls at about the same time told of a similar sample room to be opened in Constantinople.

The German government aids in keeping the people and products of the country before foreign nations by voting money to aid schools abroad in which is taught the German curriculum. The object is to induce boys of German ancestry, born abroad, to retain their citizenship and interest in the Fatherland. A recent bill in the Reichstag provides for 125 such schools. Among the appropriations was $7,140 for a school in Constantinople, $4,284 for the schools in Buenos Ayres, $2,380 for schools at Bucharest, $1,428 for one at Pretoria, and $2,523 for a school at Johannesburg. There are 29 such German schools aided in Brazil, 12 each in China, in Roumania, and in the British colonies, and 11 in Egypt.

Knowing what the foreigner wants and how he wants it, the Germans have spared no pains in making easy the path from the home factory to the far-away consumer. A few years ago much of their products were taken to their destination in English ships. Now all this is changed. Vessels flying the German flag carry 70 per cent of all her commerce. The actual tonnage of her ships is about 1,600,000 tons, placing her next to England. The most casual observer

will recall how she has been expanding her fleet of vessels to our ports. German transatlantic steamers today hold the record for size, speed, and comfort.

At the same time her lines of shipping have been established and strengthened between the home ports and those of South America. Regular lines of steamers double the Horn and run up the west coast even as far as San Francisco. Not only do these vessels prove profitable to ship-owners but they have a tremendous effect in holding trade with South America in German hands.

Contrast this policy with our own shortcomings. Much of our trade with our neighbor on the south is not only carried in foreign bottoms, but is even in some cases taken twice across the Atlantic. So poor is intertransportation between the Americas that many South American delegates to the Pan-American Congress were forced to reach Mexico by way of Europe. Not a single steamer owned in this country runs to the River Platte, whereas lines to that point from Europe are numerous. Of 1,042 steamers entering Buenos Ayres in 1898 not a single one was from this country. In the same year 314 steam vessels entered Callao, Peru, but only three, and those small ones, were from the United States.

Parallel with the extension of the merchant marine is the movement for an increased navy. Emperor William and his advisers are bringing every effort to bear to make the German navy, next to England's, the strongest in the world. Agrarians, with their class blindness, do not see the need for such enormous expense, but the merchants are with the Kaiser in his program. They know that wherever the strong arm of Germany carries the flag of the Fatherland, there will flourish the commerce of the people. The bill of 1898 sanctions the expenditure of $100,000,000 on the navy by 1903. And another $100,000,000 is now being devoted to the same end.

The government is helping in other ways to make easy the growth of international trade. Germany, like our own country, builds up a high protective tariff wall against foreign invasion, but she is keen to let down the bars to those who show a like willingness to favor her products. A series of commercial treaties has been made with leading agricultural states of Europe whereby foodstuffs are particularly favored in admission to Germany. It is the policy of reciprocity, such as the one inaugurated by Mr. Blaine for our own country and the South American republics, the one that friends of Cuba want for that island.

Another government encouragement to foreign commerce is the payment of bounties on certain home products for export. The chief beneficiary is sugar. In ten years to 1898 the German government granted bounties on 8,400,000 tons of sugar. More than a million tons are now thus benefited every year. This policy has made Germany the largest beet-sugar producing country.

That "trade follows the flag," is pretty strongly fixed in the Teuton mind. Hence the tremendous gains made in world territory by Germany in the past few years. Prior to 1884 she was practically without a colony system. Her citizens had emigrated in large numbers, but in doing so they forsook the flag of the Fatherland. Today German colonies comprise more than 1,000,000 square miles of area and 14,000,000 people. In Africa alone over 700,000 square miles of territory and 8,000,000 people are under the German flag. Germany today has as keen an eye as any nation in the world upon the opportunities in China. Once that empire begins to fall in pieces, and Germany's share will be among the largest.

Much as the flag of the Fatherland is doing for the German merchant, her money is accomplishing more. The Monroe doctrine will not permit her to unfurl her colors on South American soil without settling with Uncle Sam. But she is making a conquest not less certain through her banking houses. Banks have been established in all the chief South American centers. In Brazil there is a German bank at Rio Janeiro, with branches at San Paulo and Santos. Its capital is 10,000,000 marks. There is a German bank in Buenos Ayres with a capital of 20,000,000

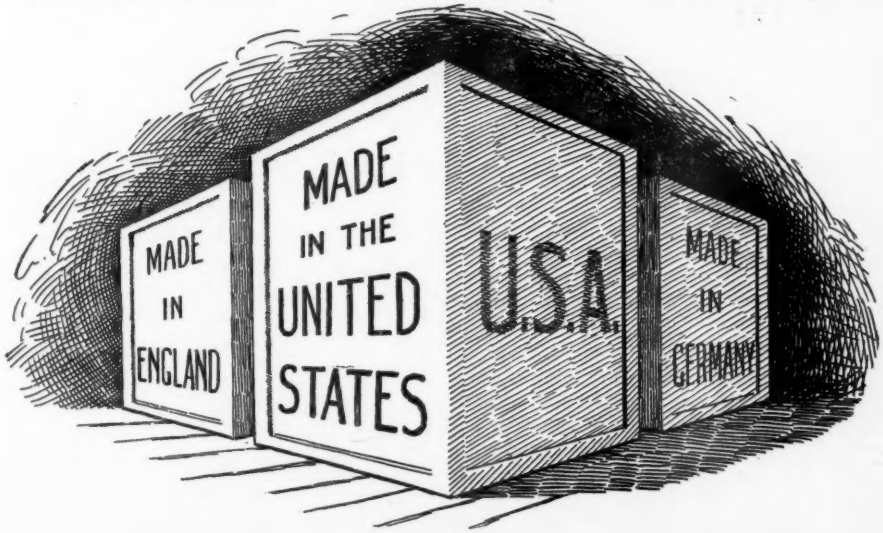
marks. The Deutsche Bank of Chile at Valparaiso has 10,000,000 marks capital.

German money to the extent of $35,000,000 has gone into Guatemala, $25,000,000 into Chile, $50,000,000 into Venezuela, and $150,000,000 into Brazil. In Mexico some $45,000,000 has been invested. Little wonder that, with the shaky condition of Latin-American governments, the financiers of Germany are constantly urging the expansion of their country's navy. Only by this means can their interests be preserved.

Such in general have been the means whereby the German nation has gained a place beside England in the markets of the world. And such, substantially, are the methods we Americans must adopt if we are to succeed in the race we have begun. We have learned, as no other people, to produce cheap, fairly excellent goods, and in vast quantities. Probably no nation on earth can approach us in cheapness and abundance of raw materials, in development of machinery, and the adaptability of our workmen. But goods cheap and excellent will not alone create a market. We must follow the lines already laid down by our German competitors, and adapt our goods and our methods of selling to the needs of customers.

Fortunately, long steps have already been taken in this direction. We have our Commercial Museum at Philadelphia, abundantly able to give information as to foreign needs and eccentricities. We have made a beginning of trade schools that will educate our young men to service abroad. Most important of all, we have a consular service universally acknowledged to be the peer of the best. Even German consuls point with admiration to the work of their fellow Americans. This has been accomplished in spite of changing administrations at Washington and the evils of the spoils system. American manufacturers have learned by sharp experience not to rush their goods abroad in the blind hope that all will turn out well somehow. They have settled down to a serious study of the problem of how to sell their products to foreign consumers. And this is more than half the battle. When Yankee ingenuity once fairly faces a problem something is bound to come.

American goods, carried in American ships, sold by shrewd Americans who speak the language of their customers — this is the road to our commercial greatness. Until in every market of the world, side by side with goods "made in Germany," "made in England," will be those that bear the stamp of our own genius — "Made in the United States."



THE AMERICAN GOAL.



Introduction and Chapters I.-II., "The Birth of American Diplomacy" and "Silas Deane, the American Agent in France," appeared in October. Chapters III.-IV., in November, dealt with "The First Treaty of the United States" and "The Beginnings of a Diplomatic System." In December, the topics treated in Chapters V.-VI. were "A General Recognition of Nationality" and "Washington's Efforts Toward a Neutral Nation." Chapters VII.-VIII., in January, were entitled "American Rights Between European Millstones" and "The Diplomacy of the Louisiana Purchase." Chapters IX.-X., in February, discussed "The Diplomacy of the War of 1812" and "Spanish America and the Monroe Doctrine." Chapters XI.-XII., in March, treated of the "Diplomatic Incidents of the Mexican War," and "Coöperation in International Reforms." Chapters XIII.-XIV., in April, were on the "Critical Times of the Civil War" and "Arbitration in American Diplomacy."

CHAPTER XV.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

IT had been the ambition of Seward, eight years secretary of state, embracing the period of the Civil war, to conduct American affairs so as to avoid any pretext for interference on the part of other nations. He had a delicate task, especially in acting consistently with the new interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which had come to mean a kind of protectorate over the other American republics. After it was over, he could boast that "we have interfered with the dominion or the ambitious designs of no nation. We have seen San Domingo absorbed by Spain, and been content with a protest. We have seen Great Britain strengthen her government in Canada, and we have approved of it. We have seen France make war against Mexico, and have not allied ourselves with that republic."

Seward's American policy.

The attempt of Spain, to which Seward thus referred, to reduce the republic of San Domingo, occupying the eastern portion of the island of Haiti, was a spasmodic demonstration made by that enervated monarchy, threatened with the loss of the last of her American possessions. To save Cuba and Porto Rico, she decided to assume the offensive; but four years of unsuccessful war demonstrated not only the spirit of the free inhabitants of San Domingo, but also the weakness of Spain. The action was the first return of the virtual conditions which had inspired the Monroe doctrine. It needed but an alliance of threatening European powers instead of one monarchy to be precisely the same. But here was a vital difference: Spain, unaided, was not likely to succeed in conquering the republic. Therefore, since the islanders could probably take care of themselves, and the United States had sufficient employment in preserving the Union, Seward contented himself with a protest against the action of Spain. That Spain would have given up the attempt as she did in 1865, if the Civil war had continued, is a point upon which citizens

Spain fails in San Domingo.

of the two countries will have exactly opposite opinions. Spain can scarcely be blamed if she wanted to be in at the death when the protecting American republic should go to pieces. She had so long held the territorial grab-bag in America that it was now the turn of some one else.

The attempt of France in Mexico, although more disguised, may have been inspired by the same motive. For many reasons Mexico offered a better footing for western aggrandizement of territory than San Domingo. Forty revolutions in that country had characterized the premature adoption of republican government in as many years. Robbery and pillage were common. Even the British legation had not been spared. Eighty million dollars of uncollectable debt was owing in foreign countries. Some of these creditors were citizens of the United States. In his last message to congress, President Buchanan had advised collecting this money by force. The same year the Mexican government suspended by law the payment of all foreign debts for one year. This would allow an accumulation of the resources of the state which were now less than the expenditure by nearly a million dollars annually.

Pitiable condition of Mexico.

It was estimated that four-fifths of the Mexican debt was held in Great Britain. To satisfy these creditors, the British government decided to seize the receipts of certain Mexican custom houses and to send a force for that purpose. In such an undertaking international coöperation was wise, if not necessary. Therefore representatives from Great Britain, France, and Spain drew up a convention in London for this purpose in October, 1861. Perhaps out of respect for the Monroe doctrine, but much more likely in order to preserve the balance of power in Europe, the participants pledged themselves not to acquire territory in Mexico, nor to interfere with the Mexican nation in choosing freely its own form of government. Although invited, the United States refused to become a party to this strenuous method of collecting debts. Her citizens had claims against the delinquent Mexicans, but the convention too closely resembled in form the Holy Alliance of unpleasant memories. It was true that the inciting cause was a material and not a sentimental one. Money and not form of government was at stake. But most fortunately, as events proved, the United States was resolved to continue avoiding the chances of entangling foreign alliances, even of a business nature.

European method of collecting debts.

A joint fleet was dispatched to Mexico, carrying 700 English marines, 2,500 French, and 6,000 Spanish troops. Soon after their arrival at Vera Cruz, the British and Spanish representatives agreed to accept a new offer made by Mexico for the gradual payment of the debt. The forces of these two nations returned to Europe. On the contrary, the French representatives gave to the Mexicans an ultimatum for the immediate payment of twenty-seven million dollars, nearly half being a lump sum for which no itemized account was vouchsafed. The residue was a most questionable claim for the face value of revolutionary bonds which had originally realized only five cents on the dollar.

France remains in Mexico.

Of course the Mexican government was unable to meet such a demand, and thus the French were furnished an excuse for carrying out what was undoubtedly a prearranged plan. Additional French troops were hurried to Mexico, a swift advance was made into the interior with slight opposition, and within a year the Mexican capital was occupied by an army of

French occupation of Mexico.

France. The French minister and commander arranged a Mexican junta favorable to their cause. It called the right kind of an assembly of the people. This body with two dissenting votes decided to abandon the experiment of a republic in Mexico and to erect a monarchy to the head of which the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the emperor of Austria, was to be called. The animus of the thing was seen in the provision that in case he refused, the emperor of France was to name a head.

The emperor of France was Napoleon III., "nephew of his uncle," who had attained his position after several attempts. In his impractical way he revived the dream of "New France" in America, of which Mexico was to be the nucleus. He was to be the champion of the Latin against the all-conquering English. "I will make the Latin race," said he, "hold equal sway with the Anglo-Saxon over the new world." Mexico offered the place, the Mexican claims the excuse, and many factions among that people the opportunity. It was an easy matter for his officers to find a delegation to proceed from Mexico to Europe for the purpose of summoning the Austrian to the new throne.

A scheme of Napoleon.

As the expedition of Aaron Burr was the most romantic undertaking in the internal history of the United States, so the expedition of Maximilian was the most romantic occurrence among her neighbors in modern prosaic times. In a comparison of the character of the two men, the Austrian shows to the better advantage. Born of the Princess Sophia of Bavaria, niece to Napoleon I., Maximilian seemed destined for a brilliant career if opportunity should present. His strong personality and charming manner well fitted him for the pacification of a turbulent people. Into his Swiss chalet of Miramar, at the head of the Adriatic, where he dwelt with his wife Charlotte of Belgium, cousin to Queen Victoria, there came the call from poor Mexico. Despairing of her attempt at self-government, despoiled by her sister republic, the prey to faction and corruption, realizing the unfitness of her masses for governing themselves, Mexico, in the shape of a few emissaries, presented her deplorable situation to the chivalric Maximilian and begged him to come to her rescue. So at least it seemed to his emotional, religious nature. "We are assured that you have the secret of conquering the hearts of all men," the envoys flattered him, "and you are now called by the voice of a people weary of anarchy and war." They presented to him the vote of the assembly of Mexico engrossed on parchment and encased in the handle of a sceptre of solid gold. "The finger of God," said they, "points to you as the salvation and regeneration of Mexico." When he hesitated, they appealed to the ambition of his wife. To the Empress Eugénie of France, wife of Napoleon III., was left the gaining of the consent of the Austrian court through her friendship with the Metternichs.

The invitation to Maximilian.

The emissaries returned to Mexico to arrange for the election which Maximilian demanded as evidence of his call by the people. Napoleon was also desirous of this plebiscite for the sake of the agreement under which the powers had originally intervened in Mexico. They had pledged themselves not to "interfere" with the Mexicans in choosing a form of government for themselves. Napoleon reaffirmed officially that France had gone to Mexico to obtain redress and not to proselyte for the cause of monarchy; that the French soldiers were not in Mexico with the

Consulting the people of Mexico.



NAPOLEON III.

object of permanent intervention. The free will of the Mexicans must determine the matter. Yet when the emissaries reached home, it was found impossible to bring about any election in the disturbed condition of the people and the plebiscite had to be abandoned. Maximilian must yield to persuasion alone.

In 1864, the Mexican envoys returned to Miramar bearing an unofficial assurance of the will of their people, and Maximilian yielded. He took a solemn oath on the Scriptures to protect the independent nationality of Mexico, a cross of the revived order of nobility known as the order of Guadalupe was placed about his neck, and the cannon at near-by Triest proclaimed Maximilian Emperor of Mexico.

Maximilian consents.

Here was a clear case of the "extension of the European system" to the new world. To the people of the United States, the change seemed a retrogression. It was the first backward step in the onward march of self-government in the new world. And it came at a time when the United States, the champion of republicanism, was powerless even if she felt any call for interference. Early in the proceeding Seward had said: "France has a right to make war on Mexico and to determine the cause of war, but France has no right to use the war to set up an anti-republican or anti-American government." Later he confessed, "We are too intent on putting down our own insurrection, and avoiding complications which might embarrass us to seek for occasion of dispute with any foreign power." He also predicted that the new emperor would have enough

What will Seward do?



EMPRESS EUGÉNIE.

trouble without seeking any quarrel with the United States. This prophecy was his reply to the rumor that France would use Maximilian to invade the United States because of the war blockade, or would through him aid the Confederates. It was claimed that supplies did reach the southern forces through Mexico and Texas.

Napoleon's real purpose.

To many minds the entire project seemed inspired by French fear of the commercial supremacy of the United States in both Americas. Louis Napoleon had said: "It is to our interest that the United States should be powerful and prosperous; but it is not at all to our interest that she should grasp the whole of the Gulf of Mexico, rule thus the Antilles as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World." If France could restore stable government to Mexico, she would have a powerful prestige for overcoming this commercial rival. But the United States contemporary with the second Napoleon was not the infant United States upon whom the first Napoleon had imposed.

A costly method of collecting claims.

As the Civil war came to a close, two predictions could be safely made. The people of the Union, flushed with victory, the thirst for blood aroused, with a large land and naval force at command, would not view with any toleration the continued presence of Maximilian in Mexico. It was also just as apparent that the situation in that country would right itself if a little more time were given. At the close of the year 1865, the French invasion of Mexico had cost Napoleon $135,000,000 and 11,414 troops. As fast as they drove the Republican forces of Mexico



EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

[From a painting by Winterhalter.]

under Juarez from one section, they appeared in another. Maximilian had sixty thousand veteran troops to oppose Juarez with one-fourth that number; but the Republicans had the advantage of waging a guerrilla warfare. To offset the losses of the French, their trade with Mexico had arisen to thrice its size before intervention, but was still not commensurate with the expense incurred.

Seward claimed that the question of American intervention in Mexican affairs rested entirely with the president of the United States, unless two-thirds of both houses of congress should pass a resolution to the contrary. From time to time resolutions offered in that body showed a growing impatience. One to the effect that the French troops remaining in Mexico was a violation of the Monroe doctrine passed one house of congress at one time, but produced no action in the other. Seward in his diplomatic correspondence never mentioned the Monroe doctrine, preferring to ground his action on present right or wrong instead of lugging out the antiquated bugbear. He also refused to open diplomatic intercourse with representatives of Maximilian, but recognized Romero, the agent in Washington of Juarez and the Republicans. When Romero tried to sell Mexican bonds in the United States for means to carry on the war against the French, congress came near pledging the United States government for their payment. That body was much alarmed by rumors that the defeated Confederates planned an exodus to Mexico, there to reëstablish slavery under the guise of a "free apprentice" system.

Congress grows impatient.

Barring a small colony temporarily established near Cordova, no overt actions substantiated the rumor.

On the other hand, the discharged soldiers from the United States army gave opportunity to Romero of recruiting for the Mexican service. This would undoubtedly have caused diplomatic complications, but Seward was spared them because the Mexicans lacked means to transport the recruits to their country. Along the Mexican border a different condition prevailed. General Grant, the head of the army, had concentrated a large force, sometimes called "the provisional army for Mexico," at Brownsville, across the Rio Grande from the important Mexican town of Matamoras. In no uncertain words he had already pronounced the French invasion of Mexico "a direct act of war against the United States by the powers engaged." General Sheridan, who was in command at Brownsville, supplied Juarez and his Republican troops with thirty thousand muskets. General Schofield was given leave of absence to cross the Rio Grande and organize such discharged American soldiers as might cross the river into a force to aid Juarez. The French and Imperialists complained of many apparent violations of the neutrality laws by the American commanders and troops. The attitude of the Americans may be summed up in the reply of a general in the provisional army, that it was not strange that the Americans should affiliate with the Republicans or Liberals, as they were sometimes called. "The Liberals claim," said he, "that they fight for their freedom. Their cause, then, is one that has awakened sympathies in every American breast. It would be as impossible for me to prevent this, even if I felt so disposed, as it would be to stop the motion of the earth. But I do not feel so disposed."

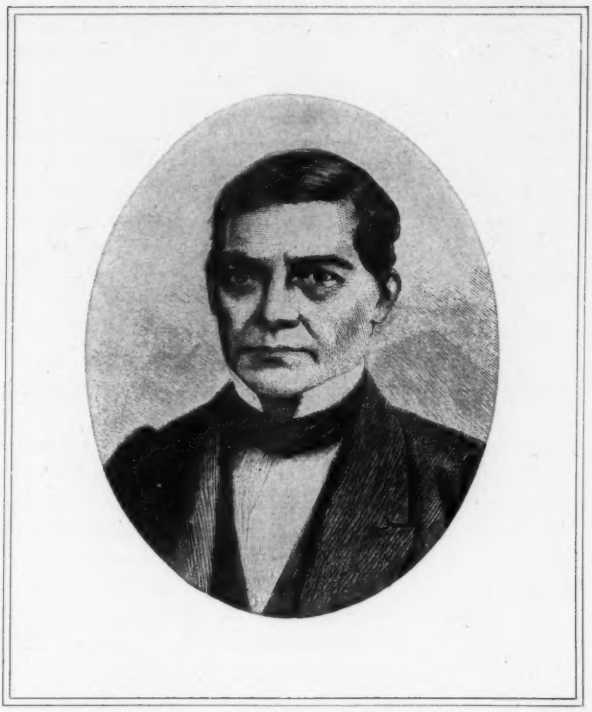
Complications along the border.

It required the utmost skill on the part of President Johnson and Secretary Seward to avoid war with Mexico and France. They prohibited recruiting on the American side of the river. They at first tried to get the belligerent Grant out of the way by sending him as an agent to Mexico to examine the chances for the restoration of Juarez. They did succeed in shelving Sherman in this way. Schofield was sent to France on a mission. The Johnson administration in thus avoiding a war which might have cost all the fruits of the recently closed struggle for the Union, had the support of the opposite party and the more sober minds. The governor of Ohio voiced their opinion when he said, "Mexico has never been and never can be a republic unless her people will accommodate us to be born again, and of entirely different parentage." But how long could the impatient masses, sympathetic by nature, and in their happiness desirous of the happiness of others, be restrained from demanding interference?

The administration avoids war.

Napoleon had not been unmindful of the bad example of his troops in Mexico. He had made a convention with Maximilian for withdrawing them one-third at a time. As the time of the first evacuation approached, it became evident that the fall of Maximilian's empire would follow their withdrawal. Seward bent every energy to secure a consummation of the agreement. Napoleon also seemed to realize the grave results likely to follow, and therefore when the time arrived for sending away the first detachment he gave notice of a postponement. Perhaps he was influenced because the United States had disavowed the promise made by Bigelow, minister to France, that recognition of Maximilian by his gov-

Proposed evacuation of French troops.



BENITO JUAREZ.

ernment would follow the withdrawal of the troops. More likely Napoleon realized that without the troops he could never collect the French debt which had been increased enormously by the invasion.

Meanwhile, Maximilian had realized few of the grand hopes with which he had entered upon his reign. Notwithstanding his beneficent desires for the people and the constant good works of the Empress, he made but little gain in the affections of the Mexican people as a whole. The fact that the pair was childless brought up the disturbing question of a successor, which was only partly answered when they adopted the infant grandson of Iturbide, the Mexican liberator.

Failure of Maximilian.

In this foolish enterprise, Napoleon had presupposed a union of the clergy and the landed classes of Mexico, to whom the empire would be a protection. It was soon found that the landholders were impoverished by the long wars. The clergy, for whom the devout Austrian had risked so much, deserted him when he persisted in carrying out the secularization of their property as decreed under the preceding republic. To win the support of the pope in the contest with the clergy, and to secure continued aid from Napoleon, the Empress Charlotte bade farewell to her husband and started to Europe on her fruitless errand. Overwhelmed by her failure at both Paris and Rome, her mind gave way, and she was taken to her native Belgium, the first noble victim to the folly of the second French empire.

Causes of failure.

When Seward learned of the postponement of the French evacuation,

he was "surprised and affected with deep concern," as he wrote to Bigelow. Yet he had to admit the soundness of Napoleon's reply that if the troops were withdrawn by installments, the last detachment would be at the mercy of Juarez and his party. Hence Napoleon proposed to withdraw the entire command at the time set for the second departure, in the spring of 1867. With this promise Seward was satisfied, the more so because he was convinced that the dissolution of the empire must follow. As the time drew near, Napoleon advised Maximilian to abdicate and to depart under French protection, rather than be abandoned to his fate. But he must resign his crown, said Napoleon, before being permitted to leave with the troops. After some hesitation, the high-minded Maximilian resolved to be true to his principles and to the oath he had taken, and not to desert the few faithful followers who had voted fresh confidence in him. Thus this visionary interloper, already deprived of wife and virtually of empire, preferred death to what he deemed dishonor.

Maximilian refuses to desert.

In order to save his brother, the Emperor of Austria contemplated sending Austrian troops to replace the French army; but he was notified by Seward that "the United States could not engage to remain as silent or neutral spectators" to Austrian intervention in Mexico. Seward also ordered the United States minister to Austria to withdraw immediately if troops should be started for Mexico. The project was then abandoned.

Austrian aid checked.

In February, 1867, Maximilian saw the last of the French troops embark. The Republicans had advanced as the French withdrew, the Imperialists of Maximilian offering small resistance. In one month the Emperor was driven from his capital. Retiring with a single corps to Querétaro, an inland city in the mountainous districts, he made a stand of seventy-two days, only to be betrayed by one of his body-guard. He was sentenced to death and executed with two of his followers on a hill near the little town.

Execution of Maximilian.

As usual, Great Britain had awaited the preventive or protesting action of the United States in American necessity. She was tied to France by the original agreement, and Napoleon could claim, as he did, that he was still endeavoring to collect the French claims on Mexico. England knew full well that the American people would not long tolerate the Mexican situation. Against the execution of Maximilian both Great Britain and the United States had protested in vain. Juarez replied that the sentence was a retaliation on the emperor because he had personally ordered the execution of any Republican leaders who might be caught. He feared the wrath of his people if he should mitigate the severity of the sentence. At the same time, he intentionally relaxed the guard over the royal prisoner so that Maximilian might easily have escaped; but this he refused to do unless accompanied by his fellow-captives under similar sentence.

Position of Great Britain.

After Juarez had been reëstablished as president and matters had become as quiet as Mexican nature of that time would allow, the Austrian government conveyed the body of Maximilian to Europe in the same frigate which had brought out the royal couple with such high hopes only three short years before. The body was deposited with great ceremony in the family vault at Vienna. Tenderly cared for at Bouchout, in Belgium, is the surviving victim of Napoleon's project of overcoming the ascendency of the United States in the western world by force of arms. The attempt has never been repeated.

The end of the drama.



MAXIMILIAN.

CHAPTER XVI.

CUBA, THE TURKEY OF AMERICA.

During nearly her entire history as a nation, the United States has had her attention called, at intervals, to her relations with the island of Cuba. Generally this has been done by some irritating incident. As far back as Jefferson's administration, complaint was made by him to congress of the imprisonment of American citizens in Spanish Cuba. Monroe was annoyed by pirates off the coast of the island, and his cabinet discussed the possibility of a blockade to destroy them. He also complained in a message to congress of the tardy methods of doing business employed by the captain-general of the island. Before the century had passed its first quarter, the House of Representatives had resolved that it could not see with indifference the transfer of the ill-governed island from Spain to another European power. Few presidential messages after the middle of the century could avoid calling attention to some friction with Cuba. Among the complaints were the imprisonment of American citizens, the debarring of mail and passengers from landing, discriminating fines and duties levied on American citizens, and confiscated estates of American citizens who died in Cuba. A glance at the long list of titles under the word "Cuba" in an index to government publications furnishes another evidence of the constantly increasing importance of the Cuban question.

Early interest in Cuba.

On the other hand, Spain found cause of complaint in the numerous

Grievances of Spain.

filibustering expeditions attempted by American citizens during the periodic rebellions of the Cubans. The island was geographically so near and commercially so connected with the United States, that Spain found herself constantly hampered by the Americans in such measures as she thought necessary for the proper government of her province and the suppression of rebellion. Mingled with all was the conviction that the island was coveted by her powerful neighbor.

Cuba first came prominently into the diplomatic horizon of the United States at the time of the revolt of the Spanish provinces in America. As they one after another took advantage of Napoleonic interference to cast off Spanish allegiance, Cuba and Porto Rico remained untouched by the contagion. "The ever-faithful island of Cuba" she was called by the grateful mother-country. "The Pearl of the Antilles" she was considered by all because of her geographic situation in the chain. To Spanish pride she was essential because as long as she remained under Spain, that power could not be said to have lost a place in the councils of those interested in America. As long as Spain did not disappear from the western world, so long there was a chance that she might regain some of her lost territory. To the Spanish treasury, the income from the fertile plantations of Cuba was no less necessary. The difficulty was that Cuba was just as desirable to several other powers holding western possessions. This may be easily demonstrated.

Spanish control of Cuba.

Great Britain, for instance, as a western-world power, demanded that the island be kept out of the possession of any of her strong foes. A line drawn from England to British Jamaica demonstrates the importance of Cuba to the British trade. Either Spain or England must hold it. When Canning was alarmed over the possibility of the island passing into the hands of the United States, he declared that no blow struck by any foreign power could have a more sensible effect on the interests of his country and its reputation. In time of war with the United States or indeed of a war in which the United States might be neutral, but in which England would insist on the right of search and the Americans would resist it, he thought that the possession of Cuba by the American republic would amount to a suspension of British trade with Jamaica, and to a consequent total ruin of a great portion of British West India interests. England never forgot that she had held Cuba for one year, from 1762 to 1763, during which she opened the port of Havana and demonstrated how she would govern the island.

Cuba and England.

France did not feel the geographic situation of Cuba as keenly as did England, yet the desirability of owning the island was manifest both when she was attempting to assist in restoring Spanish authority after the downfall of Napoleon and, many years later, when a second Napoleon was attempting to seat an ally on the throne of Mexico. Cuba at such times would have been a strong aid. It has always been possible to revive in the French mind the dream of a colonial empire in the western world, notwithstanding the many times such an ideal has been shattered.

Cuba and France.

To the United States, Cuba was the nearest and most important of all the West India islands. Only a narrow bit of water separated it from the mainland. Enemies making the island a base could seriously damage the coast trade of the United States as it rounded the Florida peninsula.



PIERRE SOULÉ.

A second and perhaps greater importance was attached to the island because it still retained the system of slave labor. Should it be permitted to change to an ownership hostile to slavery, such as England, or should it be allowed to set up a republic containing free blacks, its nearness to the United States would form a constant menace to slave labor in that country. Six hundred thousand free blacks so near would be an unfortunate example to blacks in bondage, would breed insurrection, and would furnish an asylum for runaways. These two dangers from Cuba would always threaten the United States, unless ownership should pass to her. The second menace was not likely to be experienced as long as Cuba remained under Spanish control. One need not be surprised to find Van Buren, in 1840, assuring Spain that her ownership would be upheld if an attempt should be made by another power to supersede her, nor to see Webster virtually duplicate the promise later.

Cuba and the United States.

Being so desired by three powers and being owned by a fourth who was in no mood to yield without a struggle, Cuba became the Turkey of America. During three-fourths of a century she was a kind of balance of power for the western world. Misruled by Spain, she could hope for no relief by a transfer of ownership because she had become a diplomatic necessity. From time to time European ministers at Washington came to the administration with alarming rumors. At one time the Spanish minister was aroused because England was maintaining a paid agent in Cuba who lived in a lavish style. Spain would not permit a regular consul

Cuba, the Turkey of America.

from any country to reside in Cuba. In 1822, when England and Spain were at war, the United States feared that the former would demand the island as part of the spoils. Calhoun would have made such a seizure the occasion for a declaration of war by the United States against England. A little later the British minister in Washington was trying to get the United States into a guarantee to prevent France buying Cuba from Spain. So the rivalry continued.

The United States at times gave evidence of a disposition to ignore the diplomatic situation. She had experienced a great change in foreign attitude and policy, for instance, as a result of the territorial additions gained in the Mexican war. The expansion fever ran high. Newspapers and state legislatures felt called upon to voice the public sentiment concerning Cuba. Spanish authority was apparently weakening. "If we do not take it some one else will" was the cry. In response to the public demand, President Polk offered Spain $100,000,000 for the island; but the Castilians replied unofficially that "sooner than see the island transferred to any power, we would prefer seeing it sunk in the ocean." As the fever died out a calmer mood prevailed, and it was deemed best to await the slower workings of the insurrectionary spirit among the Cubans, or to abide the coming of a war during which expansion history might repeat itself.

Polk's attempt to purchase.

The decision of the administration is not always the final determination of the people. Many desired the annexation of Cuba as a source of supply for labor, since the increased vigilance of Great Britain was slowly cutting off the slave trade. Filibusters took frequent advantage of this condition to organize expeditions for invading the island. The United States was bound by the principles of international law as well as by the act of congress of 1828 to suppress such attempts; but she did it in such a half-hearted manner as to give Spain ground for complaint. Great Britain and France ordered their fleets in the West Indies to stop these filibusters and the United States disapproved of the action as involving "a combined protectorate over American waters."

Early Cuba filibusters.

Why should not the three powers combine in a declaration which would forestall any attempt on the part of one to seize the island, and would also quiet the fears of Spain? Such a tripartite convention was suggested in 1852 by England. Each member should pledge itself that it would neither obtain possession of the island nor give countenance to such an effort on the part of others. After some delay, the United States replied that she could not bind herself by such an agreement. She took the ground that the question belonged entirely to America, that precedent from the days of Washington forbade forming entangling foreign alliances; that she had much more at stake in Cuba than the other powers; and that she could not bind herself to a purely neutral position if the inhabitants of Cuba should at some future time show themselves to be ready for self-government. It was a kind of application of the Monroe doctrine. Prior to making the proposal to the United States, Great Britain and France had been approached by Spain who sought a guarantee from them that they would protect Cuba against the United States if the latter refused to enter into a tripartite agreement; but the two powers thought it unwise to take such a stand.

A British-Franco-American protectorate.



WILLIAM L. MARCY.

The United States took alarm at this suggestion of European interference in the destinies of America. Sentiment advanced rapidly to the stand that it could not see Spain resort to any European nation to aid her in maintaining her decaying rule over the island. Soulé of Louisiana, a rather hot-headed diplomat, went to Spain under such instructions. Louis Napoleon had advised her not to receive him. After reaching Madrid, he found a grievance because he could arrange no treaty of commerce favoring the trade of his country with Cuba. Neither could he secure an enlargement of the discretionary power of the chief Spanish officer in that island. Everything must continue in true Spanish way to be referred to the home government. Such being the case, it was a pleasure to Soulé to be instructed by his government to demand from Spain $300,000 indemnity for an American vessel, the *Black Warrior*, which had been seized in Cuban waters for failing to declare at the custom house nine hundred bales of cotton which she had on board. Soulé added a demand for the dismissal of all Spanish officers serving in Cuba who had been connected with the seizure. Although the vessel was released by private arrangement between the Cuban officials and the owners, Soulé continued to demand reparation. The Spanish ministry suggested that the American envoy seemed more moved by a desire to bring war between the two countries than by a wish to secure justice.

Soulé as a sample minister.

About the same time, the consummation of a plan long cherished in England for the abolition of slavery in Cuba because of its encouraging

effects on the slave trade, predicted a fresh danger to American interests. Since the Spanish bonds were held largely in England, a recommendation from that power must have weight. Spain therefore had agreed to emancipate one class of those held to servitude in the island of Cuba. The American ministers to Britain and France were alarmed, as was Soulé. The three met at Ostend, in Belgium, and drew up a "manifesto" setting forth the old arguments in favor of the accession of Cuba to their government. Not content with this, they suggested that Spain be offered $120,000,000 for the island, and justified its seizure by force if Spain refused to sell. The argument used for this extraordinary advice was that of self-preservation — "the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor." The meance to the United States they saw in the possibility of "Africanizing" the island by setting free the slaves, thus endangering insurrection by the force of contiguous example.

The American ministers at Ostend.

The Ostend manifesto.

This "manifesto" met with nothing but ridicule. The ministers had come together to devise ways of checking the intentions of the European powers on Cuba; the unusual method of doing this, which they suggested, was rejected by the administration. Marcy, the secretary of state, thought that "Cuba would be a very desirable possession if it came to us in the right way, but we cannot afford to get it by robbery or theft." Soulé resigned in anger, although the *Black Warrior* indemnity was eventually paid.

After the Civil war.

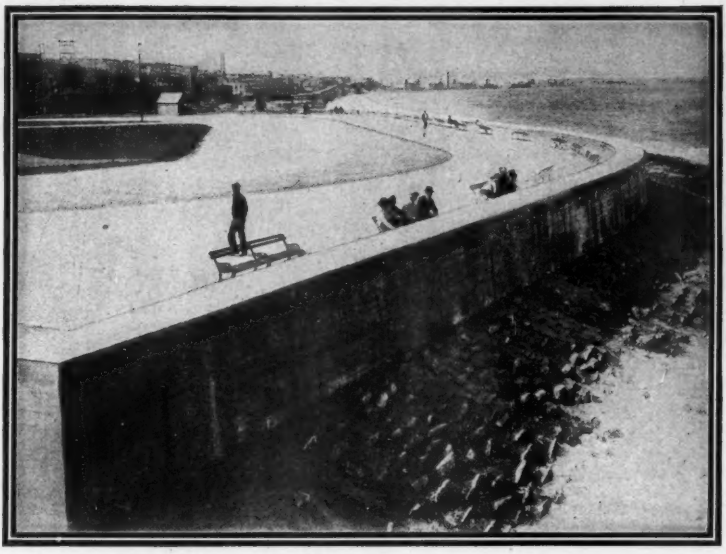
Necessarily the policy of the United States toward Cuba took a complete reverse when slavery was destroyed in the Civil war. The slavery element was eliminated from the Cuban question. Spanish ownership was no longer so desirable. Coöperation with Great Britain in urging the abolition of slavery in Cuba was now the rule, together with a plea to Spain for a more liberal government for the island. The changed condition promised to remove friction in commercial interests with the island and immunity from American interference, but the Cubans themselves supplied a continuing cause in a ten years' insurrection which they inaugurated in 1868.

The first Cuban revolution.

The United States did not grant the insurrectionists belligerent rights because of their evident inability to organize and conduct a stable government. During the war an agreement had been made with Spain for a commission to consider American claims growing out of it. The decisions were not completed until 1883. Of the one hundred and thirty claims presented thirty-five were allowed, aggregating over a million dollars. Another event tending to reconciliation was the proclamation of a republic in Spain, which followed the downfall of King Amadeus in 1873. The United States and Switzerland alone recognized officially this short-lived attempt of the Spanish mother-country at self-government.

The case of the Virginius.

It was fortunate for Spain but unfortunate for all, in the final outcome of events, that the aggravating incident of the *Virginius* occurred under the republic of Spain. The negotiations following the seizure of this vessel on the high seas, and the execution of fifty-three of her passengers and crew at Santiago de Cuba, are too involved to permit even an outline. Spain proved that the vessel had sailed from New York under improper conditions and was carrying contraband goods to the insurgents in Cuba.



AMERICAN PROGRESS IN HAVANA. SEA-WALL BUILT AT THE END OF THE PRADO PROMENADE.

[From *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1902.]

The attorney-general of the United States admitted this, but at the same time declared that Spain had no such jurisdiction on the high seas. In view of the extenuating circumstances, the United States waived the salute of her flag which she had demanded. The Spanish admiral disclaimed any intention of insult by the seizure, and the excitement subsided. The vessel was restored to its owners, but foundered off Cape Fear en route to the United States. Subsequently Spain paid to the American government $80,000 indemnity for the families of her executed citizens, and the incident was closed. But its memory remained, since the Spanish commander who had seized the vessel was not punished.

As time went on, the attitude of England toward the United States on the Cuban question underwent a gradual change. As a western world-power, she became vitally interested in an isthmian canal. Her desire that it be neutral was in keeping with her gradual adoption of a policy of neutrality. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty made the canal neutral. As a further guarantee of this basis, the possession of Cuba by a neutral power such as the United States would be most desirable. Also, after her experience in the Crimean war, it was useless for any European power to approach England with a proposed alliance. Adding the attractions of common descent, language, and ideals, it was inevitable that Britain and the United States should begin to grow together. They were the two powers having paramount interests in North America. Such explanation of the changed attitude of England on the Cuban question after seventy years of suspicion and checkmating is necessary to appreciate the lack of interference which the final disposal of the island met with.

Importance of England's attitude.

The second insurrection, which broke out in Cuba in 1895, brought diplomatic events well within present-day knowledge. There was the old story of trade interfered with, protests from the mercantile classes, petitions to congress, indignation from the masses at Spanish methods of conquest, and, to crown all, the destruction of an American war vessel

The second Cuban insurrection.



A STREET IN HAVANA BEFORE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION.

[From *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1902.]

in Spanish waters. The latter event gave the long-desired opportunity of intervention. Former retarding questions such as the capability of the Cubans for self-government, or the desirability of inviting Great Britain to coöperate, were swept aside by popular sentiment. The European nations, which had long regarded Cuba as the conservator of the balance of power in America, hesitated to brook national indignation. The South American republics, which feared the further expansion of their powerful northern neighbor, felt helpless in the crisis.

Intervention the powers could not well protest against since, according to the agreement of Great Britain, France, and Russia in 1827 in the case of Greece and Turkey, intervention is proper when there is "a demand for the immediate security of essential interests if justified by the strongest necessity and limited thereby." Indeed, by a process of elimination, it had come about that the United States and Great Britain were the survivors of the powers which had so jealously guarded the island for many decades. Much would depend upon the position taken by Britain. Her changed attitude has been shown. France could scarcely be considered as longer constituting a North American colonial power whom it was necessary to consult. Spain was helpless. Russia, Italy, and Austria are not concerned in North America. It is also within the bounds of selfish human nature to believe that other powers, appreciating the almost hopeless work of properly governing Cuba, were perfectly willing to entrust the unenviable task to the young and inexperienced United States. Such is the joy of diplomacy.

England does not interfere.

Therefore when Austria, between whom and the United States there had been a coolness since the days of Maximilian, suggested to the other European powers the possibilities of a joint mediation between the United States and Spain, nothing more came of it than a courteous call of the six foreign ambassadors in Washington on the president to express the hope that the war might be averted. After the war had begun Austria inaugurated another such movement, this time it is said for interference

Failure of Austria's effort.



THE SAME STREET AFTER TWELVE MONTHS OF UNITED STATES OCCUPATION.

[From *The National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1902.]

in behalf of peace; but no encouragement was given her. In very recent times much amusement has been created in diplomatic circles by several European powers claiming the credit of having prevented such European interference.

After certain decisive events of the war, the good offices of the French minister as next of kin were accepted, and the war brought to an end. The final treaty of peace was signed December 10, 1898. Its first article finally disposes of Cuba: "Spain relinquishes all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property." It seemed a fulfilment of the prophecy of Thomas Jefferson almost a century before, who said of Cuba and Porto Rico, "They are ours in the first moment of the first war" (i. e., with Spain).

Cuban control passes from Spain.

The passing of Cuba from Spanish control through the agency of the United States thus brought no accompanying conventions or agreements with other powers such as were supposed to be absolutely necessary in the earlier days of the Cuban question. The simple transfer was due largely to conditions described above, but also no doubt partly to the accompanying declaration of congress that the United States disclaimed all intention of exercising control over the island except for the pacification thereof. It is generally conceded in Europe that Cuban self-government would mean another republic of the South American revolutionary pattern, disappointing in itself and disturbing to others. The race problem, which has prevented more than a questionable success in any attempt at self-government among the Latin republics except Chile, is increased and complicated ten-fold in Cuba. Nevertheless, it may be that in considering the present grave question of the proper disposal of Cuba, the United States is overlooking a serious diplomatic situation

Possibility of future interference.

which may yet arise if the self-denying resolution of congress is disregarded and the island retained by the United States by force.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS.

CHAPTER XV. MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.

Various European movements during the Civil war.
  Seward's policy of non-interference.
Unfortunate condition of Mexico.
  Pressing European claims.
  The schemes of Napoleon III.
    Maximilian to be the tool.
  Impatience of the people of the United States.
    The administration avoids war.
  The withdrawal of the French troops.
  Execution of Maximilian.

CHAPTER XVI. CUBA, THE TURKEY OF AMERICA.

Early beginnings of the Cuban question.
The desirability of Cuban possession —
  To England, To France, To the United States.
Seventy years of diplomatic watchfulness.
The expansion feeling following the Mexican war.
  Polk's attempt to purchase Cuba.
  Suggestion of a tripartite agreement.
  Soulé and the "Ostend Manifesto."
The situation after the Civil war.
  The first Cuban insurrection fails.
  The second Cuban insurrection brings results.
    United States intervention.
    Non-interference of European powers.
Present diplomatic condition of Cuba.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

CHAPTER XV. 1. What was Seward's policy in regard to other nations? 2. Why did Spain fail in San Domingo? 3. What were the relations between France and Mexico? 4. For what was the convention held in London in 1861? 5. What excuse did France have for occupying Mexico? 6. What was Napoleon III.'s ambition? 7. What influences resulted in gaining Maximilian's consent? 8. What did he demand before giving his consent? 9. Why was there no election in Mexico? 10. When and how was he proclaimed emperor of Mexico? 11. How did the affairs in Mexico affect the United States? 12. What was Seward's view of the affair? 13. What was Napoleon's attitude? 14. Mention some of the complications caused by the French troops being in Mexico. 15. Why did Maximilian fail? 16. What was the final outcome?

CHAPTER XVI. 1. What Cuban questions were there early in the nineteenth century? 2. Why did Spain complain? 3. When did England possess Cuba? 4. Why was Cuba important to the United States? 5. Outline the history of Cuba from 1820 to 1852. 6. What was the Ostend manifesto? 7. How was the *Virginius* affair settled? 8. What was the cause of the second insurrection? 9. Why did not England interfere? 10. What disposition was made of Cuba in 1898?

Search Questions. 1. What scheme of Aaron Burr's is referred to? 2. Define filibustering. 3. With what important affairs was Seward concerned? 4. What is a plebiscite?

A READING JOURNEY in CENTRAL EUROPE



["A Walk in Rome," by Professor Oscar Kuhns, appeared in October. In November, the same author took his readers on "A Gondola-Ride Through Venice." In December, Professor James A. Harrison's contribution was entitled, "Florence in Art and Story," and in January he took his readers on "A Zigzag Journey Through Italy." The February number contained "Alt Nuremberg: The City of Memories," by Henry C. Carpenter. The "Land of Luther," by Dr. Lincoln Hulley, was the subject of the March journey. In April a trip was taken through the "Southern Black Forest" under the guidance of Professor William Hulme.]

AMONG THE ALPS.

BY OSCAR KUHNS.

(Professor of Romance Languages, Wesleyan University.)

THE late John Addington Symonds, in an essay entitled "The Love of the Alps," begins with the following words: "Of all joys in life, none is greater than the joy of arriving on the outskirts of Switzerland at the end of a long, dusty, day's journey from Paris." These enthusiastic sentiments may not perhaps be shared to an equal degree by everyone, and yet it is certain that no country has a larger number of devotees among the world of travelers than Switzerland.

So universal is this feeling today that it is hard for us to realize that it has not always existed, yet a brief glance at the past will show that the love of the Alps is of comparatively recent origin. The modern attitude toward nature differs from that of the ancients, especially in regard to the wilder aspects thereof. Neither the Greeks nor the Romans looked on mountains as adding any beauty to the landscape, except on the horizon, where distance was supposed to "lend enchantment to the view." As Humboldt says in his "Cosmos," "Of the everlasting snow of the Alps as it reddens in the light of the setting or rising sun, of the beauty of the azure ice of the glacier, of all the grandeur of Swiss landscapes, not a single description has come down to us from antiquity." The same statement is true of the middle ages, during the whole course of which the only sentiments inspired by wild mountainous scenery were those of antipathy. It is an interesting fact that of the many thousands who crossed the Alps in either direction, not one, whether poet, painter, scholar, or merchant, had a good word for the scenery through which he passed. The eminent Italian scholar Leonardo Bruni (1369–1444) says: "When I looked upon these eternal and enormous mountain masses, deep horror seized upon me, and I even now cannot think of them without a shudder"; and one hundred years later Sebastian Münster (1489–1552) declared that as he stood on the Gemmi Pass, he shuddered "even to his very bones."

Love of the Alps of recent origin.

The change to the modern feeling for the Alps was not sudden nor without cause. First the Swiss themselves, then a few distinguished foreigners, felt the peculiar charm of the mountain world, and then, with

Change of feeling was not sudden.

the advent of steamboats and railroads, the flood-gates of European travel were opened and Switzerland was inundated with that vast horde of tourists, which has filled all the lower and middle zones and is slowly creeping up to the summits of even the highest mountains.

Not only has its natural scenery made Switzerland famous, but its history as well. If we could stand on some imaginary mountain peak and cast a glance over the bygone centuries, these are some of the scenes that would pass before our eyes. First, the "forest primeval" with its aboriginal inhabitants, the only records of whom now remaining are the relics of the Lake dwellers preserved in the Swiss museums. Then we see the Celtic race of the Helvetii, who were conquered and civilized by the Romans, and who occupied the country when, in the fourth and fifth centuries, the mighty movement of the *Völkerwanderung* flooded Switzerland with the Alemanni, the Burgundians, and the Lombards, from whom are descended respectively the German, French, and Italian Swiss of today. With the advent of these German tribes ends the first period of Swiss history, that of its settlement and colonization. As the curtain rises again the romantic period begins. First appear the Burgundian kings of the sixth century, whose rule, however, was soon to be overthrown by that of their powerful neighbors, the Franks. Greatest of all these new kings were Clovis — practically the founder of the great Frankish empire — and Charlemagne, whose statue still adorns the tower of the cathedral of Zurich. Then follows the second Burgundian kingdom of the ninth and tenth centuries, one name among whose rulers, that of the good Queen Bertha, is still held in peculiar reverence by the people.

Switzerland famous for its history as well as its scenery.

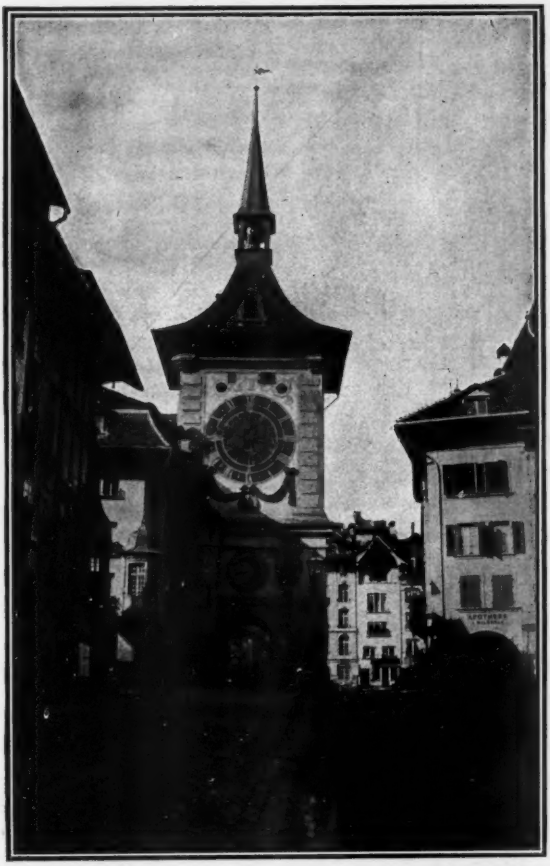
At the fall of the second Burgundian kingdom, Switzerland was left largely to itself, each canton or city becoming an independent democracy or else ruled by powerful families. Chief among such families was the House of Hapsburg, which, originally coming from Alsace, built a castle in the canton of Aargau in 1020, and from this time on sought by all means, fair or foul, by purchase, treaty, marriage, war, or robbery, to increase the family possessions in Switzerland. They seemed to meet with success everywhere until they encountered the opposition of the Forest cantons Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden. These three cantons, situated among the almost inaccessible mountains about Lake Lucerne, had from the earliest times been free and independent. They now resisted to the death the efforts of the Hapsburgs to include them among their subjects. We have not the time to go into details of this inspiring story, how the free peasants signed the everlasting compact (August 1, 1291) by which they pledged themselves never to yield up their liberty; how they defeated the brilliant army of the Austrian nobles at Morgarten in 1315, and thus sealed their infant federation by the baptism of blood. To these three original cantons were added Lucerne (1332), Zurich (1351), Glarus and Zug (1352), Bern (1353), thus making up the number of what is known as the Old Eight Cantons. In the centuries that followed, other cantons were added — Freiburg, Solothurn, Basel, Schaffhausen, Appenzell; only in the nineteenth century, after the fall of Napoleon, was the present form of the Confederation rounded out by the addition of the Grisons, St. Gall, Tissin, Aargau, Thurgau, Vaud, Valais, and Geneva. In the six hundred years that have elapsed since the birth of the Swiss Republic many great

The everlasting compact.

and inspiring battles have been fought in the defense of liberty, and the heart of the Swiss patriot today beats more quickly when he hears the names of Laupen, Sempach, St. Jacob, Grandson, and Murten.

Swiss patriots.

If on our way from Italy into Switzerland, instead of taking the train at Airolo and speeding through the nine and a half mile tunnel to Göschenen, we should climb to the summit of the St. Gotthard Pass, we should be in a position to understand the general topography of Switzerland. The great central mass of the St. Gotthard group on which we stand forms the focus, as it were, of the mountain-world of Switzerland. From here run out the chief ranges — to the left that of the Bernese Oberland, containing among other peaks the Jungfrau, the Eiger, the Finsteraarhorn, and — on the other side of the Rhone valley — Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, and Mt. Blanc. To our right, on both sides of the newly formed stream of the Rhine, are the Alps of the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, while still further to the east are the enormous masses of the Tyrolese mountains. In front and behind us the mountain walls slope gradually down, until the last foothills fall away into the plains of Switzerland and Italy.



THE CLOCK TOWER, BERN.

This immense group of mountain ranges has a general direction from east to west. Far away to the north runs, almost parallel, the lower but more precipitous chain of the Juras, forming the boundary line between Switzerland and France. Two rivers of world-wide fame have their origin in the St. Gotthard mountains, the Rhone and the Rhine. There is a strange resemblance in the sources, the growth, and the final destiny of these two rivers. They rise a few miles distance from each other;

The source of the Rhone and the Rhine.



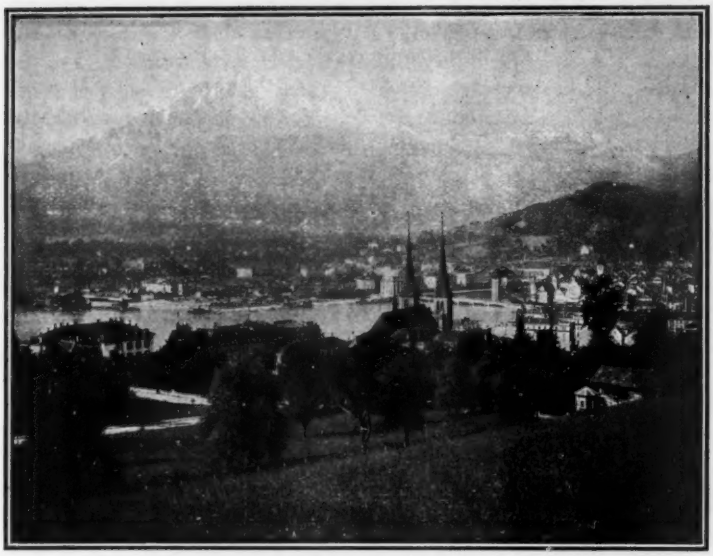
VIEW FROM ABOVE THE AXENSTRASSE.

St. Gotthard the great watershed of the Alps.

both draw their sources from the St. Gotthard, which is the great watershed of the Alps, and which sends down its streams, on the left to the Rhone, on the right to the Rhine. Both rivers run for many miles along the edge of Switzerland, lose themselves for a while in a lake, only to leave it on foreign territory. The Rhone, which has burst forth from the icy caves of the Rhone glacier, flows along the winding valley of the same name, enters Lake Geneva, and issuing therefrom, hastens with arrowy swiftness over the fair fields of France to find a final resting place in the Mediterranean. In similar manner the Rhine flows along its narrow valley, enters Lake Constance, and skirting the northern borders of Switzerland, leaves that country finally at Basel, and traverses the whole length of Germany, of which it forms at the same time the most important waterway and defense. Between these mountains and rivers lies the rest of Switzerland, sloping away to the great plain of the Aar in the north. Here and there are seen those wonderfully blue lakes which form so lovely a feature of Swiss scenery — Lucerne, Geneva, Zurich, and a score of others. Everywhere are scattered flourishing cities, neat and attractive villages, picturesque castles, or the humble chalet of the Alpine shepherd; everywhere is heard the tinkling of cow-bells, the murmur of running streams, or the shrill whistle of the mountain railroads.

Basel.

You can enter Switzerland from France by way of Geneva, from Italy by way of the Italian lakes and the St. Gotthard tunnel, or from Germany by way of Basel. Choosing the latter route, we linger only a few hours at Basel — just long enough to visit its cathedral, standing high on a terrace above the Rhine; then a few hours by rail brings us to Bern, one of the oldest and quaintest of Swiss cities. Most travelers spend too little time here, and after walking through the principal streets and gazing at the celebrated view of the distant Alps of the Bernese Oberland, again take the train and pass on. But you can spend pleasantly many days or even weeks, wandering about these quaint streets, with their curious



LUCERNE AND MT. PILATUS.

fountains, and the arcades running on both sides beneath the massive stone houses. Many a beautiful walk can be taken in the country round about, where comfortable homesteads, sleek cattle, and large farms bear witness to the prosperity of the peasants.

It is about three hours' ride by fast train from Bern to Lucerne. Here we come to one of the most frequented and certainly one of the most beautiful regions in all Switzerland. The city itself is situated at one end of Lake Lucerne, and is in summer crowded with the fashionable folk of all Europe. Here are to be found some of the largest and handsomest hotels on the continent.

The lover of nature, however, will not linger long here, even to see the famous glacier garden or the lion of Thorwaldsen. Embarking on one of the steamboats, we sail over the dark blue waters of the lake. On our right rises Mount Pilatus, now reached by a railroad; on our left we pass Vitznau with its railroad running up the Rigi, which has become world-famous for its view. As we proceed down the lake, we behold on either side the shores rising almost perpendicularly from the surface of the water. Suddenly we turn a sharp point of land and come in sight of Brunnen and the Axenstrasse where we enter into the holy of holies of Swiss scenery. The first thought, perhaps, of the traveler as he walks along the magnificent road that skirts the lake, is that here is the scene where the famous Tartarin de Tarascon was so cruelly disillusioned by his friend Bompard, who gravely assured him that all Switzerland — mountains, glaciers, waterfalls, and lakes — was exploited by a stock company at the expense of the guileless tourist. As we gaze upon the incomparable view, however, cynicism and raillery have no longer any power over the imagination. Here, in the southern arm of the lake (called Lake Uri) nature, history, legend, and poetry combine to a greater extent than elsewhere, even in Switzerland, to attract the cultivated traveler.

Tartarin in the Alps.

The story of William Tell, mere legend though it be, seems to invest with a subtle charm every object in the landscape. The one poet who has given world-wide currency to the legend, so that today scarcely an educated man in the civilized world is ignorant of it, is Schiller, whose drama has done more than any other book to make Switzerland a shrine for literary travelers. It is a singular fact that the author of a work so full of exact description never saw the land he describes. Many of his facts he obtained from Goethe, whose three visits made him well acquainted with all phases of Swiss scenery. The traveler of today who takes a row-boat at Brunnen and who coasts along the shores of this arm of Lake Lucerne, may visit the Mythenstein, marked with the words "*dem Sänger Tells,*" may climb to the quiet and secluded meadow-slope of the Rütli below Seelisberg, may leap from his boat on the very spot where Tell escaped from Gessler, a spot now marked by a memorial chapel. In short, with Schiller's poem in his hand, he can live over in fancy the ancient story of how freedom was born in the heart of the mountains of Switzerland.

The Tell country.

Passing over the Brünig Pass, which we can do by rail, carriage, or on foot, we reach Meiringen at the entrance to the Hasli Valley, at the other end of which is the Grimsel Pass, and the Rhone Glacier. On either side of Meiringen the mountains rise in almost perpendicular precipices down which, on the right, comes tumbling the Reichenbach Falls, and on the left the similar fall of the Alpbach. Here on the top of a lofty cliff, to the left, on a beautiful grassy slope, lies the primitive and picturesque Alpine village of Reuti. The two weeks we spent here last summer, in close intimacy with the people, will always remain a pleasant memory. The village is small, the houses so picturesquely arranged that a landscape gardener could not do better; with their whitewashed basements, their narrow windows with white frames and lace curtains, their low gables and overhanging eaves, the effect is exceedingly picturesque. The occupation of the people is chiefly that of raising cattle and making cheese. When we were there most of the men were gone, having taken the cattle in the early spring to the mountain pastures, climbing higher and higher as the summer advanced, to return in the fall laden with the heavy cheeses, the sale of which was to furnish them with comfort during the long Alpine winter. It is worth while spending some time among the peasants of Switzerland. Those who know the country only from the hotels get little idea of it. By meeting, day by day, these simple folk whose ancestors fought at Morgarten, Sempach, and Grandson, noting their genuine piety, their sturdy character and kindly hearts, you will go away with an added respect for the country and a new idea of the benefits of freedom.

Picturesque Reuti.

The Swiss are essentially a religious people. It is no wonder then that the Salvation Army has made great strides among them. One Sunday morning a half dozen lads and lasses came toiling up the steep zigzag path that leads from Meiringen, and taking up a position at a cross-road began to sing, pray, and exhort, while the people, attracted by the sounds, came across fields in all directions.

One scene that occurred at Reuti is indelibly fixed in my memory. At the house where we were stopping was a minister from a small town in

A Swiss Sunday.

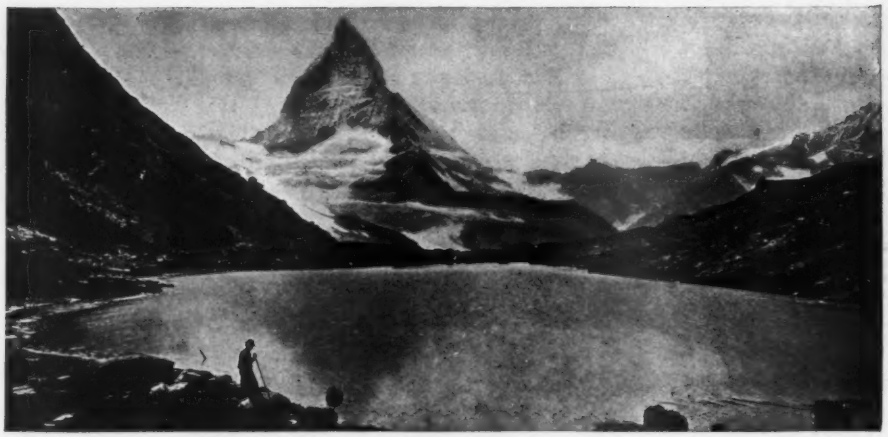
the canton of Bern. One Sunday morning he conducted services on the little plateau behind our chalet, beneath the spreading branches of a tree. As we sat there on that beautiful day in early July, and sang the grand old German chorals, we could see far below us the Hasli valley, with the Aar running through it like a silver thread, till it was lost in the blue waters of Lake Brienz; on the opposite side of the valley was the Reichenbach Falls and the Scheideck Pass, over which we could see the snow-covered summits of the Weisshorn, the Wetterhorn, and the Eiger. All about, the air was fragrant with the odor of grass and flowers, and musical with the song of birds and the murmur of running water. The sermon was simple, yet appropriate. Many a time as I think of that Sunday morning do the words of Pastor Lenz's text come back to me with new meaning: "*Ich hebe meine Augen zu den Bergen wovon mir die Hilfe kommt.*" "I will lift up mine eyes to the hills whence cometh my help."



THE STAUBBACH, LAUTERBRUNNEN.

From Meiringen by railroad and boat we easily reach Interlaken, which is perhaps more than any other place in Switzerland the center of travel life in summer. In its one long street you see a constantly shifting crowd drawn from all quarters of the globe. Through the cloven mountains rises up in the distance the Jungfrau with its snowy summit, white and pure at midday, glowing with the tender rose-color of the Alpen-Glow at sunset. Interlaken is the great starting place for excursions among the mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and is, so to speak, the focus of the mountain railroad systems of Switzerland. Of the twenty-three mountain railroads, properly so called, the most important have

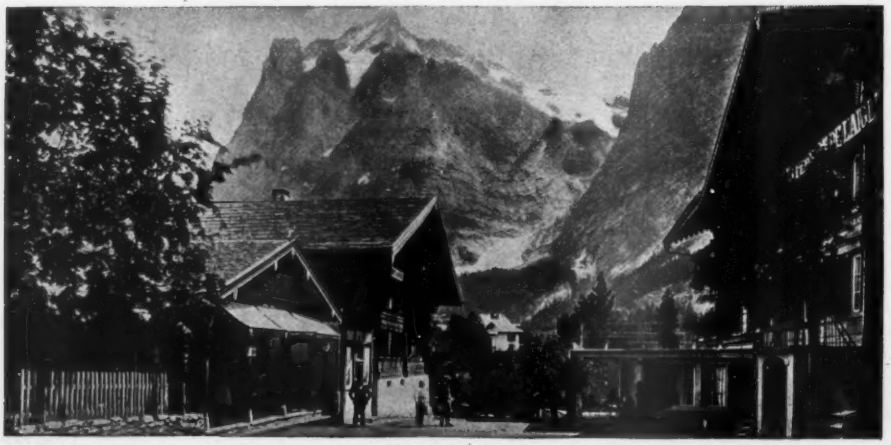
Interlaken the center of travel.



THE MATTERHORN.



CHAMONIX AND MT. BLANC.



GRINDELWALD.



THE JUNGFRAU FROM INTERLAKEN.



VALLEY OF THE TÊTE NOIR, CHAMONIX.



TUNNEL OF THE AXENSTRASSE.



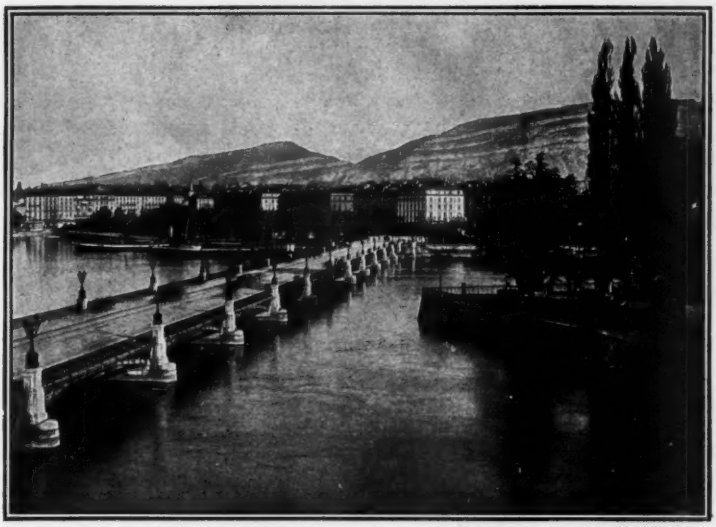
THE CASTLE OF CHILLON, LAKE GENEVA.

their terminus here or in the neighborhood. As you take the train for the Lauterbrunnen Valley you see, to the left, at the first station, the branch of road which climbs to the Scheinige Platte; then, some distance further on, the road separates again, the branch to the left going to Grindelwald. In Lauterbrunnen itself are the stations for the Mürren road, and that which climbs the grassy slopes of the Wengern Alp passes for miles in full view of the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, and then from the Little Scheideck descends abruptly to Grindelwald. If you have the time it will pay you to spend a week at Mürren, on the perpendicular cliff above Lauterbrunnen, and one of the most beautiful spots in the whole Alpine world. As you lie in bed at your hotel in the early morning you can see through the window the whole amphitheater of the Bernese Alps, standing sharply out in the chill air in which the touch of ice and snow is mingled in a strange manner with the fragrance of mountain flowers.

A railroad on the Jungfrau.

Of all mountain railroads in Switzerland the boldest, both in plan and execution, is that undertaken by the late M. Guyer Zeller — an undertaking no less than to build a railroad to the very summit of the Jungfrau, 13,670 feet above the level of the sea. Of this road, which starts from the Little Scheideck, two stations are already in use, nine trains being run daily during the season. The tunnel up the Jungfrau itself has reached the height of 9,100 feet and will soon (unless the recent death of the projector should seriously interfere with the work) reach the Jungfrau Joch, 11,090 feet high. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished, for from the Joch a magnificent view of a world of snow and ice is to be had — vast glaciers extending as far as the eye can see, out of which rise like islands in the frozen polar sea, the huge peaks of the Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, Blümlisalp, and Finsteraarhorn.

From Interlaken to the Rhone Valley we may take our choice of several routes. First, by the Hasli Valley over the Grimsel to the Rhone Glacier, and thence by diligence to Brigue. Secondly, by Kandersteg and over



GENEVA AND THE PONT DU MT. BLANC.

the Gemmi Pass, to the baths of Leuk. Thirdly, and most roundabout of all, we can go by rail to Berne, thence to Lausanne and the Lake of Geneva. A magnificent trip however, for the mountain climber, is that over the Jungfrau Joch, down the smooth slopes of the great Aletsch glacier to Belalp, and thence to Brigue. This trip, although only twenty miles in extent, can only be taken by experienced mountaineers. Some day, however, it will be feasible for the most timid of travelers, for when the Jungfrau railroad is completed, the management have in contemplation a service of sleighs from the Jungfrau Joch over the glacier to Eggischhorn — a scheme which if it ever comes to pass will be the greatest toboggan-slide in existence, and will rival in boldness the old German barbarians, who when invading Italy are said to have slid down the snowy slopes of the Alps on their shields.

In the Rhone Valley.

Once in the valley of the Rhone, there are two places at least which we cannot fail to visit — Zermatt and Chamonix. From Visp a railroad leads us to the former village, where we find ourselves in the very heart of the mountain world. In this quaint and gloomy village our feet first turn to the little graveyard behind the church, where we take a melancholy pleasure in reading the inscriptions on the tombstones which tell the story of the tragedies intimately connected with the name of the Matterhorn. A dozen or more are buried here or behind the English chapel; those who, coming to Switzerland to find health and pleasure, found there instead death and the quiet repose of the grave. The names of Hadow, Hudson, and Michael Croz recall the story of the first ascent of the Matterhorn, which, as told by Whymper, has become classic. Those who have not yet read Mr. Whymper's "Scrambles Among the Alps" have a great pleasure in store for them. In this book you will learn of the many fruitless attempts to climb the Matterhorn by French, Italian, and English mountaineers. Among the latter were Professor John Tyndall and Mr. Whymper, who became friendly rivals for a number of years, each one putting forth all his efforts to reach the summit first.

Mr. Tyndall in 1864 was ahead, having reached from the French side a position a few hundred feet below the top, but he could get no higher. The mountain had never been attempted from Zermatt till July, 1864, when Mr. Whymper, Lord Francis Douglas, Mr. Hadow, Mr. Hudson, and three guides — Croz and the two Taugwalders — succeeded after infinite difficulty in planting the flag of victory on the very top of the mountain. In speaking of Avernus, Vergil tells us in hackneyed quotation that the ascent is far more difficult than the descent. The opposite is true in mountain climbing, and so it was on that fateful day of July, 1864. Mr. Hadow was a young man only nineteen years old. In coming down the steep east face of the mountain just below the summit, he lost his self-possession, and Croz, who had gone ahead, had to place his foot at each step at the proper place. So matters went for some time.



A SWISS CHALET AT REUTI.

The first tragedy of the Matterhorn.

"Great care," says Mr. Whymper, "was being taken. Only one man was moving at a time. When he was firmly planted, the next advanced, and so on. For some little distance we two followed the others, detached from them, and should have continued so had not Lord Douglas asked me, about 3 P. M., to tie on to old Peter, as he feared, he said, that Taugwalder would not be able to hold his ground if a slip occurred.

"A few minutes later a sharp-eyed lad ran into the Monte Rosa hotel to Seiler, the proprietor, saying that he had seen an avalanche fall from the summit of the Matterhorn on to the Matterhorngletscher. The boy was reproved for telling idle stories; he was right, however, and this was what he saw. Michael Croz had laid aside his axe, and in order to give Mr. Hadow greater security was absolutely taking hold of his legs and putting his feet, one by one, into their proper positions. As far as I know no one was actually descending. I cannot speak with certainty, because the two leading men were partially hidden from my sight by an intervening mass of rock, but it is my belief, from the movements of their shoulders, that Croz, having done as I have said, was in the act of turning round to go down a step or two himself. At this moment Mr. Hadow slipped, fell against Croz and knocked him over. I heard one startled exclamation from Croz,



VILLAGE OF REUTI.

then saw him and Mr. Hadow flying downward; in another moment Hudson was dragged from his steps, and Lord Douglas immediately after him. All this was the work of a moment. Immediately we heard Croz's exclamation, old Peter and I planted ourselves as firmly as the rocks would permit; the rope was taut between us, and the jerk came on us both as on one man. We held, but the rope broke midway between Taugwalder and Lord Francis Douglas. For a few seconds we saw our unfortunate companions sliding downwards on their backs, and spreading out their hands endeavoring to save themselves. They passed from our sight uninjured, disappeared one by one, and fell from precipice to precipice on to the Matterhorngletscher below, a distance of nearly four thousand feet in height. From the moment the rope broke it was impossible to help them."

Thus took place the first tragedy of the Matterhorn; since then many others have occurred, and scarcely a summer passes that the mountain does not claim new victims.

From Zermatt, a railroad runs to the Gorner Grat, to a height of 10,290 feet. This road is the highest in Europe, and surely offers from the car window the most magnificent views of valleys, snow-peaks, and glaciers, while over all towers the Matterhorn with its cloud banner streaming from its summit.



OWNER OF A SWISS FARM AT PENAU.

By interrupting our journey along the Rhone valley at Martigny, we may penetrate by way of the Tête-Noir to the secluded valley of Chamonix, on which and on Mont Blanc, up to fifteen or twenty years ago, all the glory of Switzerland seemed to be centered. Many years before Zermatt or even Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen were frequented by tourists, Chamonix had become known. In 1741 two English travelers, Pococke and Wyndham, armed to the teeth as if about to storm a robber's nest, had penetrated into the valley. In 1760 Saussure visited Chamonix, and in 1787 climbed Mont Blanc. Since then many of the greatest literary artists of Europe have given expression to the feeling aroused within them in the presence of the giant mountain. Goethe, Victor Hugo, Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and a long list of lesser luminaries have found the peace and joy of elevated thought in this valley. Beautiful as the valley of Chamonix is, however, with the Arve flowing through the green meadows, and the great mass of the Mt. Blanc range sloping away to its snow-crowned summit, yet it is not so impressive as Zermatt. The summit of Mt. Blanc is fifteen miles away from the village and fails to produce the impression of awe and grandeur that is produced by the pyramid of the Matterhorn.

Chamonix.

Long before the rest of Switzerland had become known to the outside world as a place of beauty and a joy forever, the city of Geneva was famous. This "bird's nest of a place," as Ruskin calls it, had been for

Geneva.



THE ALETSCH GLACIER.

centuries the center of the religious and social thought of all Europe. It was only toward the end of the eighteenth century, however, that the natural beauty of Lake Geneva began to attract tourists. The labors and writings of Saussure, the discovery of Chamonix, and the ascent of Mt. Blanc led the way. But it was Rousseau who made the shores of the lake and the surrounding country the most popular *touristenpunkt* in Europe. Almost every one of the towns and villages which follow each other in endless succession on lovely shores of the lake is associated with some great name — Geneva with Calvin and Rousseau, Lausanne with Gibbon, Coppet with Madame de Staël, Ferney with Voltaire, Montreux and Chillon with Byron. The beauty of the Lake Geneva and its surrounding country is justly famous, especially the magnificent view of the Mt. Blanc group as seen from almost any point of the Jura mountains. In the olden days before the introduction of railroads the diligence road from France led across the Juras through the Col de la Faucille. It was from here that Ruskin got his first view of Mt. Blanc, as he records in a well-known passage:

Ruskin's first glimpse of Mt. Blanc.

"The Col de la Faucille," says Ruskin, "on that day of 1835 opened to me in distinct vision of the Holy Land of my future work, and true home in this world. My eyes had been opened and my heart with them, to see and possess royally such a kingdom! Far as the eye could reach, that land and its moving or pausing waters; Arve and his gate of Cluse, and his glacier fountains; Rhone and the infinitude of his sapphire lake, his peace beneath the narcissus meads of Vevay, his cruelty beneath the promontories of Sierre; and all that rose against and melted into the sky, of mountain and mountain snow; and all that living plain, burning with human gladness, studded with white homes,— a milky way of star dwellings cast across the sunlit blue."

A number of times, as I had passed by rail from Bern to Lausanne, I had admired the comfort and beauty of the fine old farm houses which give such a prosperous look to that part of the country, and I had often wished that I might spend some time on one of these farms. Last June my wishes were gratified, and for five weeks I lived the life of the French peasant of the Canton de Vaud. Our farm was about one hour's walk from Lausanne, high on the hill, and comprised about one hundred acres of rolling land, meadows, and fields of grain. On clear days we could see



THE RHONE GLACIER.

the whole extent of the lake with the Salève in the distance behind Geneva, and on the left the Rhone valley with the snowy peaks of the Grand Combin in the background. Across the blue waters of the lake which lay at our feet was Meillerie, rendered so famous by Rousseau, and over one of its shoulders peeped Mt. Blanc. This was the view which we had when we ate our meals, as we often did, outside beneath a spreading linden-tree, where "we ate and drank and saw God also." The beauty of nature, however, is not what attracted me most at the farm, but the character of the people. The word "peasant" has acquired a pejorative signification for most Americans, and the comic illustrations of the German *Bauer* in such papers as the *Fliegende Blätter*, or the descriptions of the French peasant in Zola's "*La Terre*," certainly do not tend to win our respect for the tiller of the soil in Europe. Let the following facts serve to counteract this evil opinion. The Swiss farmer, at any rate, is equal to the similar class in this country.

Character of the people.

The farm at Penau is owned by the widow of a Bernese peasant, but she herself is of old French Vaudois stock. She is perhaps between fifty and sixty years old, tall, straight, with a look of dignity, refinement, strength, and command in all her bearing. Nor do her looks belie her. This woman who works from 4 A. M. till 10 P. M. nearly every day, has yet found time for reading many good books. She was the personal friend of the late Urban Olivier whose stories of Swiss peasant life have made him deservedly popular and beloved. In the general sitting room of the old white farmhouse, built in typical Vaudois style, the ornaments are largely of a religious nature. Mottoes such as *Moi et ma maison, nous servirons l'éternel* hang upon the wall. The books are all either of an agricultural or religious nature. In these days when American goods seem to be overflowing Europe, it may be of interest to note that even American religious books are very popular in Switzerland. Here in our farmhouse we found translations of Sheldon's "In His Steps," and



LOOPS OF THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILROAD.

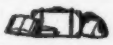
of the "Life and Letters of Elizabeth Prentiss." Our landlady has two grown sons both of whom work on the farm, although one is lieutenant in the army and the other is president of the cantonal Y. M. C. A. Both are married and live at home. A more harmonious family I never saw; all the farming operations go on smoothly without a hitch and everyone deeply enjoys the life of labor, hard as it is. No more idyllic picture have I ever seen than when late on a summer evening, as the sun was setting, we all went out to the fields, children as well as men and women, to rake hay. The rays of the setting sun flushed with rosy light the fields, the hills and valleys, the broad surface of the lake, and the distant snow-peaks of the Grand Combin. And when the work was done the wagon started on its way to the great barn, the young men walking beside it whistling, while the old lady and her daughters-in-law moved homeward with their rakes thrown across their shoulders.

Lake Geneva

With Lake Geneva we must close our brief visit to this beautiful and inspiring country; but not without a certain elevation of thought, a deeper feeling for the majesty of nature, can we leave the keen air of these high altitudes, these rivers and lakes, these valleys and mountains. It is no small benefit that comes to us when we leave, occasionally, the absorbing pursuits of everyday life to breathe for a time the higher and purer atmosphere of nature. Not merely do we receive bodily and mental recreation, but spiritual uplift as well. And surely nowhere can we taste so deeply the joys of elevated thoughts as in the mountain world of Switzerland. Nowhere do we gain so well

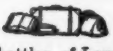
> "that serene and blessed mood
> In which the affections gently lead us on,
> Until, the breath of this corporeal frame,
> And even the motion of our human blood,
> Almost suspended we are laid asleep
> In body and become a living soul;

While with an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony, and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things.



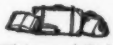
Review Questions.

1. How were the Alps regarded in the Middle Ages? 2. How was a change of sentiment brought about? 3. Who were some of the early settlers of the Alps? 4. Show how the Swiss Republic became an established fact. 5. Which were the early cantons? When were others added? 6. Give an outline of the physical geography of Switzerland. 7. What are the chief routes into Switzerland? 8. What is the capital of Switzerland? 9. What attractions are to be found in the vicinity of Lucerne? 10. Where is the village of Reuti? 11. What are the characteristics of its Swiss peasants? 12. What important situation has Interlaken? 13. What famous mountain is to be seen from this point? 14. What is the character of the region about Lauterbrunnen? 15. Describe the present state of the railroad up the Jungfrau. 16. What famous early attempts were made to climb the Matterhorn and with what result? 17. What poets have written of Mt. Blanc? 18. Where is Chamonix? 19. What are the literary associations of Lake Geneva?



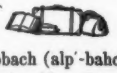
Search Questions.

1. When and why were fought the battles of Laupen, Sempach, St. Jacob, and Murten? 2. How does Pilatus get its name? 3. Who was Tartarin de Tarascon? 4. What event is commemorated by the Lion of Lucerne? 5. Who was Arnold von Winkelried?



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Glossary.

Aar (ahr). Aargau (ahr'-gow). Alpbach (alp'-bahch). Appenzell (ah'-pen-tsel). Alsace (Ahl-sahs). Axenstrasse (ahks-en-strah-seh). Basel (bahl). Brienz (breents). Brünig (bree-nig)*. Brunnen (broon'-en). Chamonix (shah'-moo-nee). Chalet (shah'-ley). Chillon (shil-oN). Col de Faucille (kol de fo-see-yeh). Finsteraarhorn (fin'-ster-ahr-horn). *Fliegende Blätter* (flee'-ghen-deh blet'-ter). Gemmi (ghem'-mee). Glarus (glay'-rus). *Göschenen (ger'-shen'-en). Gotthard (gott'-hart). Grindelwald (grin'-del-waldt). Grimsel (grim'-zel) Grisons (gree-zohN). Hasli (hahz'-lee). Helvetii (hel-ve-shē-eye). Interlaken (in-ter lah-ken). Jungfrau (yoong'-frow). Jura (Joo'-rah). Joch (yoch). La Terre (lah tehr). Lausanne (lo-zahne). Martigny (mar-teen-ye). Meillerie (may-er-ee). Meiringen (My'-ring-en). *Montreux (moN'-trer). *Mönch (mensh). Mythenstein (mee'-ten-stein). *Reichenbach (ry'-chen-bahch). Schaffhausen (shahf'-how-zen). Scheinige Platte (shine'-e-ge plat'-eh). Scheideck (shy'-dek). Schwyz (shvitz). Sempach (sem'-pahch). Tartarin de Tarascon (tar-tar-raN de tar-as-coN). Thorwaldsen (tor'-valdt-zen). Thurgau (toor'-gow). Unterwalden (un'-ter-valdt-en). Uri (yoo'-ry). Valais (vah'-lay). Vaud (vo). Vaudois (vo'-dwah). Vevay (ve'-vay). Zermatt (tser-maht). Zug (zoog). Zurich (Zoorich).

*See paragraph on pronunciation in Round Table.

CRITICAL STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.

IV. GOETHE'S FAUST.—PART II.

BY ROBERT WALLER DEERING.

(Professor of Germanic Languages and Literature, Western Reserve University.)

He that endureth to the end shall be saved.— Matt. 10: 22.

MOST readers of Goethe never get beyond the First Part of "Faust." Whether or not they lack the courage and patience to go further, they seem, at least, content to leave the larger half of the poem to the critics to wrangle over. This is very unfortunate, because in some respects the Second Part is much the more important of the two, and especially because it is really impossible to understand the First Part without knowing the Second. The latter is as necessary to the whole plan as the First Part — in fact even more so, because it solves the problem which at Gretchen's death is still as far from solution as ever; Mephisto's wager with the Lord has not been won, Faust has not yet found abiding happiness, the highest destiny of the human race is not yet reached. By the terms of his contract Faust was to see "first the little world and then the great"; in the First Part he has gone through the "little world" of the feeling and experience of the individual in contact with typical individuals, while in the Second Part there lies before him the "great world" of a larger activity, affecting great numbers of men.

Problem of Part II.

The study of this larger life is beset with two great difficulties, often so serious as to discourage even the earnest reader. The first lies in the confusion due to the infinite wealth and variety of details, among which it is often difficult to separate the essential from the unimportant. It is a poem of magnificent distances (one episode occupies over three thousand lines), in which only at long intervals real progress may be noted, and in which the traveler must keep his mind fixed on the great goal of his journey and not be beguiled from the path by the wild-flowers that spring up in such rich profusion on every hand. The other difficulty lies in its exalted symbolism, its intricate, mysterious allegory. The characters are not concrete individuals of flesh and blood, often not even typical representatives of classes and kinds of individuals, but so often the mere allegorical embodiment of the abstract ideas and principles of life and art and philosophy, that it is extremely difficult to understand them. The patience and ingenuity of even the most eager student are often exhausted before his groping hand can find the thread that may guide him through the labyrinth. The first reading is sure to lead to disappointment and discouragement, if not to reproachful indignation — and, unfortunately, most people stop there. "Faust" is not a book to be read like a novel, without effort and for passing entertainment; it is the development of a great problem, to be studied carefully and persistently for our spiritual uplifting; a maze in which we must patiently follow the tangled paths until we know them and can rise above and look down upon them to see

Difficulties of "Faust."

The first of this series of Critical Studies, "Lessing's 'Nathan the Wise,'" appeared in February, "Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell,'" in March, "Goethe's 'Faust,' Part I," in April.

whither they lead. To the serious mind — and only the mature and serious reader can understand it — such study is not in vain; gradually the beauty and power of this mighty poem dawn upon him, he is morally uplifted, and stands at last in awe and admiration of the genius of this great teacher of men.

The Second Part opens amid surroundings as different as possible from the end of the First. Years have passed since the terrible scene in Margaret's dungeon, years of haunting remorse and bitter repentance. But remorse is vain and passive penitence unfruitful. Margaret atoned her guilt by her death, but Faust is to atone, even better, by his life — a larger, higher, nobler life. To this end he must first be morally and spiritually healed. His moral wound may not be forgotten, it may leave its scar, but it must not remain, as Bayard Taylor aptly calls it, "an open sore," festering under the constant irritation of vain regret and unfitting him for further effort. The soothing, healing forces of Time and Nature, the great consolers and comforters, which gradually restore him to that hope and cheer and strength with which to strive on for the noblest life, are symbolized in the matchless verse of the opening scene. Faust lies at twilight among the flowers of a beautiful landscape, fanned by soft breezes, lulled to sleep by the songs of Ariel and the elves, who chant the watches of the night, while the dews of Lethe soothe his troubled soul. The new day that dawns is the symbol of his new life; calmed and invigorated he turns his back on the bitter past and his heart to a nobler future:

The new life.

Faust.

Life's pulses now with fresher force awaken
To greet the mild ethereal twilight o'er me;
This night, thou, Earth, hast also stood unshaken,
And now thou breathest new-refreshed before me,
And now beginnest, all thy gladness granting,
A vigorous resolution to restore me,
To seek that highest life for which I'm panting.

He no longer expects satisfying happiness from the material pleasures; he has outgrown that; he seeks it now in ambition for position and culture. Selfish advantage, his own interest, is still his object, but it is now a higher kind of selfishness. He is taken to the imperial court where the time is opportune for his rapid advancement. The young emperor cares only for personal enjoyment and is not concerned for the welfare of his people; his lords and ministers, heads of the various departments of government, report the most desperate state of affairs — the treasury is empty, the unpaid army mutinous, the courts corrupt, the people desperate, the empire on the verge of ruin. Mephisto, who has very adroitly supplanted the drunken court fool, suggests that the real need is money and offers to provide it by the issue of paper currency, to be redeemed, when necessary, by ancient treasures buried in the earth, which of course belong to the emperor and can be dug up at will:

Mephisto.

I'll furnish what you wish, and more: 'tis true,
A light task, but light things are hard to do.
The gold's on hand, — yet, skilfully to win it,
That is the art: who knows how to begin it?
Consider only — in those days of blood,
When o'er the empire poured a human flood,
How many men, such deadly terror steeled them,

Took their best goods and here and there concealed them.
'Twas so beneath the mighty Roman sway,
And ever so repeated till our day.
All that was buried in the earth, to save it;
The emperor owns the earth, and he should have it.

The masquerade an allegory.

The plan is accepted, to be carried out as soon as the approaching Carnival is over. The masquerade, which occupies the next thousand lines, is an elaborate allegory of Society and Government, and serves also to introduce Faust and the paper money scheme. As in a Mardi Gras procession a long series of allegorical figures represents the graces and vices, the refinement and brutality of social character, and the different forces and influences of political life. At Mephisto's instance Faust appears among them as Plutus, god of wealth, and symbol of prosperity. His car is driven by a Boy Charioteer, personifying Poetry — wealth should not be guided by base material considerations, but should receive its real worth and direction from higher artistic and esthetic motives. Mephisto, masked as Avarice, rides up behind, — for greed follows fast upon material wealth.

Thus introduced into the circle of the Court, Faust rises rapidly in favor — and herein lies the next temptation; Mephisto hopes to make this prominence in public life the means of his downfall. It has ruined many a good man, why not Faust? Auerbach's *Keller* filled him with disgust and Margaret's love left him only remorse, but here in the field of public activity, in high social and political position, he may yet find his ambitious strivings satisfied, may realize the contented happiness he seeks. He becomes director of finance; there is money in plenty, confidence is restored, the army is paid, prosperity returns, and all goes well, for a time.

We turn now from the purely typical to the purely symbolical, in which the magic of the old "Faustbook" has its part. The emperor is much pleased with the change Faust has wrought in the condition of the country and is greatly impressed by his abilities. As in the old legend, so here, he demands, as special exhibition of his powers, that he summon from Hades the shades of Paris and Helen of Troy. He seeks Mephisto's aid, but the latter, as a medieval and northern demon, has no control over these southern and classic phantoms. Faust must go after them himself, must go to the "Mothers," ancient classic nature deities, who dwell in vagueness beyond the limits of time and space, to get the power to command these ancient spirits. The symbolism means that man cannot reach his esthetic ideals at once and without trouble, but only by long, often vague search, by intimate knowledge of the infinite sources of all beauty, the ultimate, mysterious creative forces of Nature, aptly called the "Mothers." Equipped with a mystic key, symbol of that artistic and esthetic impulse "which alone can unlock the treasury of the past, summon thence the spirits of a by-gone age" and make them live again, Faust makes the journey; he returns, shrouded in vapors which, before the assembled court, take form as Paris and Helen. The audience, like our "Society" at the opera or at a Salon exhibition, delivers itself of the most "fashionable," *blasé* criticism, which mingles extravagant praise with unthinking blame — the real appreciation of art is not for the petty soul, even though it "moves in good society" or basks in the smile of an emperor.

Significance of symbolism.

Helen is, of course, not mortal woman, but the mere symbolic embodiment of the abstract ideal of Beauty, which underlies all highest culture and esthetic life. Her appearance, to the noble lords and ladies of the court only a diverting entertainment, is to Faust a profound moral experience. His great soul is filled and thrilled by this vision of perfect Beauty; he longs to make it his own and rushes forward in mad endeavor to seize it. Mephisto's third temptation, the appeal to his political ambition, subtle though it was, has failed; Faust is not yet content, but indeed more unsatisfied than ever; he thinks no more of imperial favors, the opportunities of rank, the honors of public life; his Titan soul has seen the possibility of happiness and highest destiny in following the yet nobler ideal of esthetic culture and he ardently longs to attain it:

Esthetic culture Faust's ideal.

Faust. Have I still eyes? Deep in my being springs
The fount of Beauty, in a torrent pouring!
A heavenly gain my path of terror brings.
The world was void and shut to my exploring,—
And, since my priesthood, how hath it been graced!
Enduring 'tis, desirable, firm-based.
And let my breath of being blow to waste,
If I for Thee unlearn my sacred duty!
'Tis Thou, to whom the stir of all my forces,
The essence of my feelings courses,
* * * * * * * * *
Love, fancy, worship, madness,—here I render.
How far she was, and, nearer, how divine!
I'll rescue her, and make her doubly mine.
Ye Mothers! Mothers! crown this wild endeavor!
Who knows her once must hold her, and forever!

This attraction of Ideal Beauty is then to be his fourth temptation — an appeal, not to his appetites, as in Auerbach's *Keller*, nor to his passion, as in the Gretchen episode, nor yet to his ambition, as in his court life, but to his esthetic nature. Mephisto's chances of success are good, for the noblest of man's selfish desires is now to be gratified. This awakening of the artistic soul and self, this spiritual uplifting, is, of course, in life not the sudden thing it appears in the play; Goethe is obliged by the dramatic form of the poem to make single symbolic action stand for the growth that really occupies years. The explosion which follows Faust's rash approach to Helen, and his return through Mephisto's agency to his old home, seem to mean that man's impetuous desire at once to seize such an ideal of perfection can lead only to disaster, and that it must be approached rather by long and earnest effort. The old home is little changed; even the pen is still there, with a drop of the blood with which the contract was signed dried upon it. Faust's *famulus*, Wagner, has become professor with a *famulus* of his own. Under the popular delusion of his time he is busy in his laboratory, trying to make a man (Homunculus) in a retort. By Mephisto's magic a tiny form appears in the glass and glows with light. Homunculus is again a symbol, of course, but what it means is hard to say; he seems to stand for the glowing aspiration of the artistic soul, developed by the patient study of Nature, for ideal beauty — at any rate he reads the longing in Faust's soul for Helen and becomes his guide through the classical Walpurgis Night which symbolizes the pursuit of his ideal. We have here on the soil of Greece the classical pendant of the Walpurgis Night on the

Brocken in the First Part. No contrast could be more striking; there we have symbolized the excesses of sensual pleasure, here the exact opposite, the ardent striving for a noble ideal. The moral growth that lies between is tremendous.

The quest of beauty.

The allegory widens and deepens; this quest of beauty carries us through the whole development of Greek art, from its primitive animal and then half human forms to its highest embodiment in Galatea and Helen. Griffins, sphinxes, sirens appear, but none can direct Faust to Helen. Chiron, the centaur, takes him on his back to the Sibyl, Manto, daughter of Æsculapius, to be healed of his "madness"; she admits him to Persephone, the Queen of Hades, through whom, in turn, he may approach his ideal. Goethe does not say how, but implies, perhaps, that it is "by the deepest intimacy with Nature's great hidden life, that man arrives at a complete comprehension of the beautiful." Meanwhile Mephisto, by contrast, has been seeking *his* ideal, Primitive Ugliness, and has found it in the monstrosity, Phorkyas, while Homunculus, has found his long sought embodiment in Galatea, the beautiful daughter of Nereus, upon whose shell-throne his glass is shattered and over whom his radiant light is shed.

In the third act, written much later and not at first intended for "Faust," but as a separate work, we find that Helen, now in the upper world and fleeing from the vengeance of her injured husband, Menelaus, is conducted by Mephisto to Arcadia and to a Gothic castle where Faust is master. She is received with all the deference of medieval German knighthood and their union is celebrated. The allegory is now made doubly symbolic; we have not only man's successful attainment of his ideal of beauty, but also the union of Classic and Romantic literature and art. The result of this union is Euphorion, son of Faust and Helen, in whom Goethe wishes us to see embodied the highest type of modern poetry, combining the beauty of Classic form with all the fire and passion of the Romantic spirit. Goethe gives him the features of Byron, in whom, as well as in himself, he saw these two tendencies united, and whose life and death are typified in the brief and tragic career of this wanton sprite. With the death of her son Helen returns to the realm of shades and only her mantle is left to the sorrowing Faust. It bears him up and carries him back to Germany, by which Goethe means to say that though the soul of Greek life is gone, the garment that clothed its beauty still remains as a priceless heritage; the beautiful form of Greek art and poetry should ever be an inspiration in our working out the ideals of our own Germanic culture.

Union of classicism and romanticism in literature.

Again Mephistopheles has failed: Faust's lofty strivings are not yet satisfied, even the possession of his ideal has brought him no abiding peace; esthetic enjoyment is not man's highest destiny, even the highest esthetic culture is only a noble means to a yet nobler end, a training process, which refines and purifies human nature, lifts a man above all meanness and littleness, fits him for that highest usefulness in which he shall find highest happiness, and teaches him that, after all, "not art but life is the real aim of life." So far Faust's striving has all been selfish — for his own satisfaction and advancement — and it has failed. His next effort shall be different; he is to "live not unto himself," but

Real aim of life.

to labor for the good of others. He has risen from the plane of sensual pleasure to the world of esthetic culture, and he now rises above even that to the yet higher sphere of altruistic activity. Passive, selfish enjoyment has brought him no satisfaction, but he now hopes to find it in unselfish and active usefulness. It is a long step forward when he renounces self and realizes his responsibility and duty as a man to his fellow men. He returns to his fatherland with rich treasures of experience, to be spent, not in vague selfish desires, but in definite effort for the good of his people. It is a mighty task, characteristic of his great soul, to which he means to devote his strength in this philanthropic activity:

Faust renounces self.

Faust.

The Sea sweeps on, in thousand quarters flowing,
Itself unfruitful, barrenness bestowing;
It breaks and swells and rolls and overwhelms
The desert stretch of desolated realms.
There endless waves hold sway, in strength erected
And then withdrawn,— and nothing is effected.
If aught could drive me to despair, 'twere, truly,
The aimless force of elements unruly.
Then dared my mind its dreams to over-soar:
Here would I fight, subdue this fierce uproar!
So swiftly plans within my mind were drawn:
Let that high joy be mine forever more,
To shut the lordly Ocean from the shore,
The watery waste to limit and to bar,
And push it back upon itself afar!
* * * * * * *
To many millions let me furnish soil,
Though not secure, yet free to active toil;
Green, fertile fields, where men and herds go forth
At once with comfort on the newest Earth —
A land like Paradise here round about.

This is again symbolic and means that a strong man with a great heart will undertake any task, however difficult, if his success will profit the race. To carry out his plan he must acquire the seashore by grant from the emperor to whom it belongs. The latter is waging war against a powerful rival, who has usurped the throne, and disaster is imminent. Against his will, but for the sake of his noble end, Faust goes, at Mephisto's instance, to the emperor's help; a great battle is won and in return for his service Faust receives the title to the barren shore.

Years pass and the great work nears completion; the sea has been driven back, the land redeemed, given over to a happy people, and opened to the commerce of the world. Faust has grown old, but strives on till his great task be done. The work is delayed by Philemon and Baucis, a typical aged couple, who refuse to give up a piece of property necessary to its completion. Faust has tried to buy it and give them a better home elsewhere, but with the fondness of age they cling to the dear old place. After vain persuasion he decides to dispossess them by force, and Mephisto, to whom the task is committed, exceeds his authority, burns their cottage, and frightens them to death. The episode is meant to show the fate of stubborn conservatism, however worthy its sentiment, when it stands in the way of progress. The welfare of the race is paramount to the rights of the individual; the great work of the world cannot stop just because it does not suit some people to sympathize with its

Philemon and Baucis.

innovations or get out of its way. Faust curses Mephisto's inhumanity, yet realizes that he himself is the ultimate cause of their death — and many a noble reformer regrets, when it is too late, that the execution of his beneficent plans has brought disaster to worthy people.

The ghostly symbols

Four ghostly female figures, symbols of Want, Guilt, Care, and Need, as if taking form from the smoke of the burning cottage, appear to Faust like tormenting spirits as he stands on the balcony of his palace deploring the ruin he has wrought. He retires before them and shuts the door in their faces; rich and powerful, he is beyond Want and Need, and, as the mighty agent of a noble purpose, he is not guilty. But Care creeps through the keyhole; rich or poor, high or low, mortal man cannot escape from Care. She comes to Faust as the forerunner of her brother, Death; he cannot shake her off, she breathes upon his eyes and blinds him — not even the mighty will of a Faust can resist physical decay — but with courage still unbroken he labors on to complete his task; though his eyes are darkness, his spirit is full of light:

Faust. The Night seems deeper now to press around me,
But in my inmost spirit all is light;
I rest not till the finished work has crowned me —
God's Word alone confers on me the might.
Up from your couches, vassals, man by man!
Make grandly visible my daring plan!
Seize now your tools, with spade and shovel press!
The work traced out must be a swift success.
Quick diligence, severest ordering
The most superb reward shall bring;
And, that the mighty work completed stands,
One mind suffices for a thousand hands.

The end is near; with feverish haste he drives his men on and on. He has conquered Nature for the good of man, and in the proud thought that he has made others happy he finds all his ardent strivings satisfied, finds his own long and vainly sought happiness:

Faust. Yes! to this thought I hold with firm persistence;
The last result of wisdom stamps it true:
He only earns his freedom and existence,
Who daily conquers them anew.
Thus here, by dangers girt, shall glide away
Of childhood, manhood, age, the vigorous day:
And such a throng I fain would see,—
Stand on free soil among a people free!
Then dared I hail the Moment fleeing:
" Ah, still delay — thou art so fair "!
The traces cannot, of mine earthly being,
In ages perish,— they are there! —
In proud fore-feeling of such lofty bliss,
I now enjoy the highest Moment,— this!

The fateful words are spoken

At last he has spoken the fateful words of his compact with Mephisto; he falls dead and his body is buried. By the letter of the contract Mephisto has won his wager and claims his soul; by the spirit of the contract, however, he has lost it. Though Faust has confessed to have found his happiness, it was not found through Mephisto, but in spite of him — not in the pleasures Mephisto has provided, not in the gratification of appetite (Auerbach's *Keller*), nor of passion (Gretchen), nor of ambition (the emperor's court), nor yet of esthetic culture (Helen), but in the

joy of unselfish philanthropy. In the struggle between good and evil for the possession of his soul, man has not been dragged down; from every conflict with his lower self he has come out a stronger, nobler, better man, "through obscurest aspiration ever conscious of the one true way," as the Lord in the Prologue said he would be. Love, experience, culture, and philanthropy have, each in turn, carried him a step further along that way. Even his sin seemed to ennoble him. Instead of falling lower, he has, in spite of stumbling, risen ever higher — from the dead level of passive egotism to the heights of active, ardent altruism, from "Enjoyment which doth debase" to that joy which doth ennoble. Thus does Faust, the mighty Man, solve the problem of Man's highest happiness and highest destiny.

The end is a foregone conclusion. Such a soul, though it has sinned, cannot be lost. Faust's wrong to Margaret, though the guilt of weakness not wilfulness, is done and cannot be undone, but it has been atoned; he has "atoned to the race the wrong done the individual," atoned not by his death, but by a life such that, if God's Word avail aught, he may be and shall be saved:

Angels. The noble Spirit now is free, — Key to Faust's salvation.
And saved from evil scheming:
Whoe'er aspires unweariedly
Is not beyond redeeming.
And if he feels the grace of Love
That from on high is given,
The blessed hosts, that wait above,
Shall welcome him to Heaven!

"In these lines," said Goethe, "is contained the key to Faust's salvation. In Faust himself there is an activity which becomes constantly purer and higher to the end, and from above there is eternal Love coming to his aid. This harmonizes perfectly with our religious views, according to which we cannot obtain heavenly bliss by our own strength alone, but with the assistance of Divine grace."

End of Required Reading for the C. L. S. C., pages 134-177.



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"Goethe and Schiller," by H. H. Boyesen (Scribner). (This volume contains also a commentary on "Faust".) Bayard Taylor's translation of "Faust" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co). "Life of Goethe," by G. H. Lewes. "Life of Goethe," by James Sime (Great Writers Series).



Review Questions.

1. Why is the second part of Faust of even greater importance than the first? 2. Why is it difficult to understand? 3. Why does it repay careful study? 4. What form of atonement is Faust to pass through? 5. What is the first step in the process? 6. To what does Faust now turn as a possible source of happiness? 7. What part does Mephisto take in this new undertaking? 8. Describe the masquerade. 9. What is Mephisto's object in helping Faust to his new position? 10. Describe the scene where Faust presents Paris and Helen to the court. 11. What is the effect of this experience upon Faust himself? 12. Through what experiences does Faust's quest of beauty carry him? 13. Describe the allegory of the third act and its significance. 14. To what kind of effort does Faust now turn in his pursuit of happiness? 15. How does he carry out his great project for service to mankind? 16. What ghostly symbols appear to Faust and with what effect? 17. How does his end come? 18. Why has Mephisto really lost his wager? 19. Quote the lines which set forth Faust's salvation.

THE UTILIZATION OF TIME-WASTE.

BY HERBERT W. HORWILL.

ONE of the most interesting chapters in the history of modern industry is the record of the successes of applied science in turning to good account waste matter that was formerly regarded as utterly useless. We learn with amazement, and in some cases with amusement also, how aniline dyes are extracted from coal tar; how the burning of city refuse drives electric lighting and power plants; how textile factories are lighted by gas obtained from their own soap-suds; how old shirts have been converted into glucose which produces a fine grade of whiskey; how dinner plates are made out of sawdust; how old coffee-pots reappear as the metal corners on trunks; and how, in the big packing establishments, nothing of a pig is lost except its dying squeal. It can easily be understood that, in the keenness of present-day commercial competition, the discovery of some method of utilizing a waste product may turn the scale in a rivalry between two manufacturers.

There is another kind of waste whose utilization or neglect may mean a great deal, even though it may not make all the difference between success and failure. To the student there is scarcely any more important problem than the management of time. Indeed, want of time is the plea most frequently heard from those who seek an excuse for not being students at all. Such an explanation would seldom be offered if there were an intelligent conception of the possibilities of odd hours and minutes. Matthew Arnold had truth and common sense on his side when he declared that the plea of no time for culture "will vanish as soon as we desire culture so much that we begin to examine seriously our present use of our time." He suggested that if we were to use in self-education the time wasted "on useless business, wearisome or deteriorating amusements, trivial letter-writing, random reading," we should find our opportunities much greater than we supposed.

It may perhaps be objected that, although this rebuke would be pertinent if addressed to "gentlemen at ease," it is not deserved by working men and women whose regular occupations demand the best hours of every day. This is to forget that the British peer or the American millionaire, by his very position, has certain social or other obligations which mortgage a large proportion of his time. Men of wealth who have achieved anything in literature have often done so by the profitable use of a leisure not greater than that enjoyed by many employeés. As instances one might quote the case of two eminent English bankers of recent times, who made themselves authorities on subjects quite unconnected with finance. George Grote did good public service in the House of Commons and wrote a history of Greece which was everywhere admitted to be in the front rank of books on that subject. Sir John Lubbock, now Lord Avebury, has also been a prominent politician, but has been more distinguished for his scientific researches. It would probably be found, on investigation, that most of the readers of this article have as large a surplus of time as remained to Mr. Grote and Sir John Lubbock after the necessary work of each day was done. In some respects, manual workers, especially if their employment takes them into the open air, even have an advantage over such men. When evening comes they have taken all the physical exercise that is necessary for health, and the brain has not been tired by puzzling over intellectual difficulties. It was in view of this fact that Sir John Lubbock predicted, a few years ago, that the great readers of the next generation would not be lawyers and doctors and other professional men, but laborers and mechanics.

In urging, however, the formation of the

habit of utilizing time-waste, I wish to speak particularly of much smaller sections of time than those to which reference has already been made. If one has an hour to spare regularly every evening, it is possible to plan out a connected scheme of study. But something may be done with the smaller sections, as for instance those which we have occasionally to spend in waiting for a train, or for an interview, or for a meal. The best plan is to have always a book in the pocket in anticipation of these odd moments. It must, of course, be something that can be read in detached morsels; there are certain kinds of literature to the understanding of which any lack of continuity is fatal. On the whole, the best books for this purpose are note-books containing detached quotations, or the vocabulary of a foreign language, or mathematical formulæ. A handy edition of some classical author is a favorite with many. President Roosevelt is said to carry about with him constantly a small volume of Plutarch or Thucydides. Mr. Gladstone's habits of time thrift were well known. He and his friend Lord Lyttelton, also a man of scholarly tastes, were married on the same day to two sisters, and during the many expeditions that the young people took together on the year of the marriage, the wives were often amused to see how promptly, on any occasion of waiting, the little classics would appear out of the pockets of their husbands. A significant illustration of the same trait of character was once given by Dr. Von Döllinger. Mr. Gladstone had called to see him one evening, and the two had a conversation that lasted into the small hours. At two o'clock Döllinger left the room in order to fetch from his library a book bearing on the matter in hand. He returned in a few minutes and found his visitor deep in a small volume which he had drawn out of his pocket in order not to waste the interval until the discussion should be resumed. Some students have found the period occupied by dressing in the morning too precious to be spent in that occupation alone. Sir James Paget, in his youth, made tables of Cuvier's classifications and posted them in his bedroom. Cardinal Manning, when an undergraduate at Oxford, acquired a satisfactory Italian vocabulary during the time spent in shaving. Phillips Brooks, again, combined the processes of shaving and study. In such cases, evidently, the ideal subject of study is detached words or facts which can be read one at a time and then revolved in the mind while the collar is being buttoned or the razor stropped. One of the most ingenious devices for doing two things at once was the expedient by which Lord Dufferin, when viceroy of India, learned the Persian language. His official and other duties left him scarcely any time to sit down with grammar and dictionary. Every afternoon, however, he took a "constitutional" with a policeman as his escort. He arranged with the chief of police that his attendant should be chosen from those members of the force who knew Persian, and in this way he profited by his daily walk to such a degree that within a few months he had acquired a satisfactory facility in speaking that language.

In writing, as in reading, it is not easy to do connected work in odd moments. Such tasks, however, have been accomplished in a few conspicuous instances. Readers of the biography of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will remember her graphic picture of the domestic interruptions which broke in upon the writing of her books. William Morris is said to have composed the greater part of his "Earthly Paradise" while traveling on the London Underground Railway — surroundings which must certainly have afforded him the stimulus of contrast — and Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the eloquent bishop of Ripon, recently published a volume which was entirely written during the railway journeys which he had to undertake in the course of his episcopal visitations. There are certain kinds of literary notes, however, which can be jotted down without difficulty in odd moments by anyone who is able to observe and think. In the second series of his "Talks on Writing English," Professor Arlo Bates calls attention to passages in the biography of Tennyson which show that it was his custom to note similes that occurred to him as

he went about. The occasions are mentioned which suggested some of the best known of his lines. Professor Bates recommends that, instead of simply taking such similes when presented, one should deliberately look for them and employ one's odd minutes in doing so. The advice is sometimes given that one should also form the habit of writing descriptions of things seen. As an exercise this may be of some service, but it is doubtful whether it is possible to collect in this way much that is of real value as literary material. In one's own house fragments of time may often be profitably spent in letter-writing. Mr. Gladstone — to refer once more to that famous economist of time — got through an immense amount of correspondence in his odd half-hours. He even worked off a great deal in the House of Commons, with his pad upon his knee and his ears open all the time to the progress of the debate. For opportunities of time-saving we owe much not only to the paper pad but to the fountain pen.

Amid all those exhortations to diligence, a caution is necessary. A young man who has a passion for self-improvement and is eager not to miss the least opportunity of intellectual profit is greatly tempted to neglect, to that end, other kinds of culture that are not less important. Mental enthusiasms must always be held in check by a prudent care for one's health. Those who have been the most jealous of any waste of time have often been the most solicitous in observing the physical needs of rest and refreshment. Mr. Gladstone himself slept well, took vigorous exercise in felling trees, and kept his Sundays free from political or other anxieties. Indeed, too devoted a pursuit of learning or literary success will defeat its own end. "My brain must lie fallow a spell," said Lowell in one of his letters; "there is no superphosphate for those worn-out fields. Better no crop than small potatoes." Some of the time which is most profitably spent is that during which, without any deliberate attempt to learn anything, we are simply receptive to the impressions that come to us. Sainte-Beuve once said of himself that, whatever might be his occupation, he was always doing one and the same thing — reading the infinite book of the world and of life. After all, one of the most profitable kinds of intellectual training is the cultivation of the seeing eye. He who has learned to observe and reflect will read many things in the streets and in the fields as well as in the library. He will become the master of his books, and not their slave.

CHAUTAUQUA READING COURSE FOR HOUSEWIVES.

CONDUCTED BY MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER.

(Editor Women's Reading Course, Cornell University.)

FOOD FOR THE FARMER'S FAMILY.

THE fourth of the series of the Housewives' Reading Course is on the subject of Foods. It has been written for the Farmers' Wives' Reading Course of Cornell University, and while the principles treated are those of common interest to all housewives, the writer has especially had in mind the furnishing of a farm table. In this lesson we have discussed largely the nutritive constituent of foods with some suggestion of the energy they are capable of yielding. In another lesson we shall consider the subject of digestion and absorption, with the cost of diets, the effect of cooking and some suggestions and recipes for the proper cooking of foods. We ask a patient study of this lesson. It is a difficult part of the food question but the more you read the easier and more interesting will be the subject of a balanced ration.

The government bulletins, to which refer-

ence has been made, will be valuable to you and are easily obtained. If you do not wish to buy the other books and you are near a public library, ask to have them secured that you may have them for reference.

"What shall we eat? What shall we drink? Wherewithal shall we be clothed?" The last question we shall leave until a future lesson. The first two are a perplexity to the cook, to the marketer, to the diner with an elaborate ménu before him, and to one whose bill of fare affords but a meager meal. The housekeeper says, "What is there in the house to prepare, and what will the family like?" Appetites are fickle — fruit agrees with some and injures others; some thrive on buckwheat, others avoid it. The nature of the occupation should modify the diet. A woman is in the house most of the day and needs different food from that of her husband, who may have active exercise in the open air. The children, growing and perhaps in school, need a special diet. Some member of the family may have purely sedentary habits, and the diet of the active, outdoor laborer is entirely unfitted to his needs.

Though plenty fills the cellar the variety is small.—The woman who has access to a good market finds her problems hard enough, but the farmer's wife has a much less variety from which to select her dietary although the well-filled potato bin, the barrels of apples, the shelves of jellies and canned fruit, the pans of rich milk and cream, the fresh eggs and always available poultry may well be the envy of the city marketer. However, the latter is greeted with fresh fruit and greenhouse vegetables in winter, with all kinds of meats and fish, and the possibilities of cream, eggs, and poultry from the country. The farm wife who is not near the market varies her ménu with a round of visits to the pork barrel, the smoke house, and the corned beef supply, returning ever and anon to the pork barrel. If her pin money is not too dependent upon the labors of the hens, eggs form a most acceptable variation to the ménu, and if the creamery does not make too great a demand, fresh milk and cream are a most satisfying part of her bill of fare.

USES OF FOOD.

We must eat, first, to form and maintain the fluids and tissues of the body; second, to furnish fuel to yield heat and energy. Food must supply the material which is consumed with every motion of the body and the energy for intellectual power.

All energy, either intellectual or that manifested in physical action, comes from the stored up energy in the food. This is obtained by the chemical changes which transform the food into substances less complex in their composition. One's proper food should contain the materials which will build up the wasted muscles and best supply this energy. All food materials do not contain the proper elements for the fulfilling of these two general functions.

For the building and repairing of muscles and bones and supplying heat and energy the food must contain (1) protein, (2) fats, (3) carbohydrates, (4) ash.

Protein is that part of food which nourishes the blood and the muscles and in general repairs the waste of the body. Protein always contains the element nitrogen, and nitrogen is always a constituent of the blood, the muscle, and the bone. It is the only nutrient which can serve for the building and repair of the body. At the same time it supplies energy. But under ordinary conditions it is too expensive to be used chiefly for this purpose. Examples of protein are found in lean meat, the white of eggs, the curd of milk, in cheese, and the gluten of wheat, peas, beans, lentils, etc.

Fats and oils supply heat and energy. They also aid in digestion. The fat of meats, often so carefully removed and ignored, butter, oils of vegetables, etc., may serve for furnishing the fat stored in the body or be used as a source of heat. Of the meats, veal has the least fat and pork the most. Cheese contains as much fat as it does protein. The greater the percentage of water found in animal foods, the less the amount of fat.

Carbohydrates.—This group includes the starches, sugars, and gums and similar chemical bodies — substances which, like fat, furnish heat and energy to the body. Carbohydrates contain no nitrogen whatever; therefore, like fats, they cannot replace protein as a tissue builder. Carbohydrates and fat are needed by the body and the amount required is larger than the amount of protein. Carbohydrates supply heat and energy to the body as do also fats but to a less degree. For the energy and heat needed for the body, about two and one-fourth pounds of starch and sugar equal a pound of fat. Fats and carbohydrates are often called "energy yielders" since they are used to keep the body warm and to enable it to perform work. Protein also furnishes energy. It is thus seen to serve a dual purpose.

Ash, salts, or mineral substances.—Every well-regulated diet should contain the various mineral substances necessary for the building and repairing of the bones and teeth. Milk, meats, cereal products, vegetables, especially the leaves, all contain the phosphorus and lime which go to make the mineral part of the bones. Chemically pure sugars, starches, and fats contain no ash whatever, hence a diet entirely of these substances, if such a thing were possible, would furnish no food for the growth and repair of the bones. Neither would it supply the protein which is essential. The ordinary mixed diet, it is generally considered, contains a sufficient amount of ash constituent for the needs of the body.

Refuse in foods.—Foods have a varying proportion of *refuse* (portions unsuited for eating) from the ten per cent in a round of beef to the fifty per cent of fish. Examples of refuse are found in bones of meat, oyster shells, apple cores, peach pits, orange skins, etc.

A large and necessary proportion of the weight of the body is made up of *water*, and water must be furnished to the system in foods and in beverages in order to keep up the supply. It is not usually taken into consideration as a nutrient. Ordinary foods contain water in juice or in particles too small to be seen. Some is always chemically combined with other constituents.

The balanced ration should contain the proportion of protein, fats, and carbohydrates which will produce the best results. Temperament, occupation, climate, personal peculiarities of digestion — all vary to an extent which makes it impossible to form a fixed rule for all cases, although general averages have been adopted. The changes which food undergoes in the body are largely due to oxidation. Therefore from the amount of heat which a food is capable of yielding may be estimated the amount of its value for work.

The standard of the heat production is the *calorie*, or the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water 1° C. The standard amounts of the different nutritive constituents required daily by a man of average build and weight differ with various authorities, so far as fat and carbohydrates are concerned, although the amount of protein is similar in all. The standard proposed by Professor Atwater for a man at moderately active muscular work, requires 125 grams protein, with fat and carbohydrates enough to make the energy value 3,400 calories.

WE OBTAIN THE NEEDED NUTRIENTS IN DUE PROPORTION BY COMBINING FOODS.

No one article contains the different nutritive constituents in proper proportions nor do we consume our food in the form of pure protein, carbohydrate, and fat. Allowance must also be made for imperfect digestion and for waste, as for example, the potato pared before boiling, with a waste of about 35 per cent, and sirloin steak with a waste of 25 per cent.

We shall study particularly the value of the foods most often found on the farm table. The following is a day's ménu not uncommon and by no means unappetizing:

Breakfast.— Salt pork, potatoes, coffee, pancakes, milk gravy, bread, butter.

Dinner.—Ham, eggs, potatoes, tea, bread,

butter, turnip, squash or cabbage, and pie or pudding.

Supper.—Creamed potatoes, hot biscuit or Johnny cake, apple sauce, cheese or cottage cheese, cake or cookies.

We briefly consider here the nutritive value of some of the more common foods which are used in the daily bill of fare, and the table may be further consulted to find more accurately their composition and value.

Milk forms a complete food for infants and a comfortable one for adults for a limited length of time. The athlete would find a milk diet altogether unsatisfactory, while in sickness it might be all that is required. The principal foods derived from milk, as cream, butter, cheese, buttermilk, whey, etc., have special values and help to make a balanced ration. Skim milk and whole milk contain the same amount of protein, hence the former is more economical, but its fuel value is small because of the small amount of fat it contains. Milk is the food of our first experiences and a complete one until more is expected of us than of young children.

Beef and mutton.—These meats are more rarely found on the farmer's table than in a diet of families living in towns, being replaced to a considerable extent by salt pork. However, the farmer needs material for building muscular tissue such as is found in lean beaf as well as the energy which is yielded by fat pork. Lean pork is directly comparable with beef and mutton and is a tender fibered meat. All meats contain fat. On an average, veal contains the least and pork the greatest amount. The agreement or disagreement of lean pork and fat pork is more or less a matter of personal idiosyncrasy. So far as scientific investigations show, pork from healthy animals is a wholesome meat. Bacon is thought by many to be more easily digested than fat salt pork and ham still more so. When thoroughly boiled and eaten cold, cut in thin slices, ham is less likely to cause distress with persons whose digestion is not normal than fried ham. Fresh fish undressed contains a large amount of refuse and water. The percentage of nutrients in dressed fish is higher. Dried fish has a high percentage of nutrients, as is the case with dried beef, such foods having been concentrated by evaporating the water (juice) originally present. We cook meats largely to loosen and soften the tissues that the digestive juices may the more readily act upon them. Cooking also kills moulds and other micro-organisms, and animal parasites or their eggs if they are present.

Potatoes.—Potatoes appear on the farm table in a great many houses three times a day, although they do not contain a large amount of nutrition in proportion to their bulk. This is not altogether a disadvantage, since potatoes are much cheaper than many concentrated foods, and, furthermore, it is a general practise to dilute or extend the concentrated foods before serving them. Rice and oatmeal, for instance, are generally cooked until comparatively moist before serving. A cooked potato contains not far from the same amount of water as boiled rice. Potatoes are readily digested when properly cooked, easily cultivated, and rank high as food. It would be necessary to use the potato in undue quantities to obtain the amount of protein necessary for a well balanced diet. It contains large quantities of starch, and when served with meat, gravy, butter, etc., it helps to make up a well balanced diet. Well cooked mealy potatoes are generally believed to be more easily digested than those which are poorly cooked. Potatoes baked with their skins on are thought to be more easily digested than those cooked in other ways. To obtain the highest food value, potatoes if boiled, should not be peeled before cooking. If peeled potatoes are placed directly in hot water and boiled rapidly, less material is lost than when they are cooked in water cold at the start. If potatoes are peeled and soaked in cold water before boiling, the loss of nutrients may be quite considerable. When potatoes are boiled with the skin removed, the greatest loss seems to be due to the mechanical abrasion of some of the soft outer portions while cooking. It is evident

that if it is desired to boil potatoes with as little loss as possible, the skins should be left on. Comparatively speaking, there are probably few cases in which it is necessary to take account of the losses due to different methods of boiling potatoes, and where the possibility of loss would outweigh the liking for them prepared in some particular way. But in institutions where a large number must be provided for and, in fact, under any condition where rigid economy is necessary, the matter may assume considerable importance.

Bread.—In the housewife's cooking probably the most important article is the bread. The ingredients are few, but the art lies in right management of the dough and baking at the right period. The fermentation may be arrested too soon and tough bread follows, or the fermentation is allowed to continue too long and sour bread is the baneful result, while too old flour, adulterations, or bitter yeast may be the cause for trouble; or the bread may become sodden from being covered too soon after coming from the oven, thus preventing the moisture from evaporating. Bread made from good flour should be porous, but not too much so, and should have consistence and firmness. The more water in the bread, the less the nutrition. Mixing fat with flour has the tendency to prevent the evaporation of water.

Pastry, biscuit, puddings, and cake are prepared much on the same principle as bread, but with various proportions of fat, sugar, flour, eggs, etc. These are for the consideration of the strong and only a temptation to dyspeptics.

Of the farinaceous foods *oatmeal* is perhaps the heartiest. Like buckwheat it is best suited to those persons much out of doors. As a cereal it is largely used in the northern states, and it is often badly cooked in hotels and boarding-houses, when it becomes a trial to the consumer. It needs very thorough cooking, and when ready for the table should be of the consistency to allow of pouring; when cool it should be tender and gelatinous. Wheat breakfast foods probably furnish the most protein and are more easily digested than preparations from oats. They are in greater favor, too, in the northern United States, than corn which contains more fat than the wheat. Corn meal mush and milk is a wholesome, old-fashioned dish which deserves more popularity than it has at present.

Rice forms a valuable part of the bill of fare. It contains more starch than other cereals, and if properly cooked so that the kernels are softened — as can be accomplished by steaming — it is very digestible. The addition of butter prevents the kernels from gathering into a pasty mass. When eaten with meat the protein which the rice lacks is supplied. Combining milk and eggs with rice as is frequently done in making puddings, etc., is a common way of supplying the protein which is lacking in rice and of furnishing a more properly balanced article of diet.

Vegetables.—Nearly all farm tables have besides potatoes some vegetables, often in the winter only those which keep well, such as turnips, cabbage, and beets, while the green vegetables, perhaps excepting celery, are necessarily confined to their season, and then not largely used in many homes. The latter afford a pleasing variety, but not a very large amount of nutriment for their bulk. The large amount of water which they contain is useful, and they are not without their value in furnishing serviceable salts to the system. To follow an exclusively vegetable diet implies a loss of strength and inability to resist disease, but it is generally believed that a more healthful equilibrium is maintained by a reasonable use of vegetables with meats.

Fruits.—It is refreshing to have a safe indulgence, and fruit is like a gift of the gods. It refreshes, it stimulates, it regulates, it nourishes. It is as desirable in its abundant and cheaper varieties which are within the reach of all, as in its less common and more costly kinds. From the time of the first man to the small boy under a green apple tree, fruit has not been without its tendencies to trouble. It is highly beneficial as a common article of diet, but used with

too much freedom, especially with under or overripe fruit, it is certain to cause trouble. Personal peculiarities prevent any fixed rule regarding the digestibility of fruit. In general, cooked fruits are valuable with a meal, while fresh fruits are often most beneficial when taken alone, or before or between meals. The composition of fruit is largely water, starch, sugar, and a vegetable jelly.

"*We live not upon what we eat, but upon what we digest.*"—The humble cottager with his cheap cut may gain as much nourishment as the sumptuous diner from a tenderloin roast. The latter, with all of his variety, still has protein, fats, and carbohydrates, and the thrifty housewife with her humble fare may, by study, provide simple food which will nourish as much as the sumptuous and expensive dinner, and at the same time furnish less opportunity for deranging the system.

The cook becomes an artist.—The ingredients of food are not all the conditions necessary for digestibility. The art of the housewife is of great importance. A cheap roast is often by skilful cooking made as tender as an expensive one. Variety, preparation, and tasteful serving are other arts of the cook, which often supply the place of an impossible variety of food. The appetite is sometimes teased back to a normal condition by a change of cook, a change of surroundings, or by a delicate garnishing. Cheerfulness at a table is the most successful condiment to introduce into the bill of fare. The lack of it, with worry and fatigue, lessens the value of very good food.

References for further reading: "Practical Sanitary and Economic Cooking." Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel; publishers, American Public Health Association. "The Cost of Food." Mrs. Ellen H. Richards.

The following publications may be obtained by application to the Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

FARMERS' BULLETINS, CIRCULARS AND REPRINTS.

Farmers' Bulletin 142.—Principles of Nutrition and Nutritive Value of Food. By W. O. Atwater.

Bulletin 34.—Meats: Composition and Cooking. By C. D. Woods.

Bulletin 74.—Milk as Food.

Bulletin 85.—Fish as Food. By C. F. Langworthy.

Bulletin 93.—Sugar as Food. By Mary H. Abel.

Bulletin 112.—Bread and the Principles of Bread Making. By Helen W. Atwater.

NOTE.—The Editor acknowledges with gratitude valuable assistance from Dr. C. F. Langworthy of the office of Experiment Station, United States Department of Agriculture, and from Mr. G. W. Cavanaugh, Agricultural Chemist, Cornell University.

CHAUTAUQUA JUNIOR NATURALIST CLUBS.

CONDUCTED BY JNO. W. SPENCER, "UNCLE JOHN."

(Of Cornell University.)

CHILDREN OUT-OF-DOORS.

BY EMMA TREVOR EADIE.

"Oh, Spring is surely coming,
Her couriers fill the air;
Each morn are new arrivals,
Each night her ways prepare;
I scent her fragrant garments,
Her foot is on the stair."

COME out into the freshness of the re-created earth and learn again the lessons which are ever new. Are you a weary teacher at humdrum tasks, are you an overburdened clerk or accountant, are you a physician or minister bending over books, are you a mother rearing the little ones? Whatever your calling, if it is largely indoor work, put it aside for at least an hour of each day and live in the companionship of field and stream.

One beautiful morning last week I saw a young colored woman with the conventional white apron and cap, strolling along with a babe of two or three summers. They seemed happy. How could they be otherwise on

such a day? But this question came to me again and again, what logic could induce the mother to remain indoors toiling over some trifling task, while the awakening mind of her baby, the sunshine, and the oxygen were given over to an illiterate, uncultured servant?

Mothers, if you have indoor tasks hire them done, and go forth to the parks and fields and delight in the babyhood of your children. Play horse with a dandelion chain for harness, and catch with the roses for balls; it will remove wrinkles more effectually than massage.

For a teacher to take thirty or forty pupils on a field excursion is a wearying task. But try the plan of having ten-minute talks each day; the children to tell what they saw or discovered after school the previous afternoon. Do not make the mistake of devoting the time to answering questions, or allowing the children to tell what they read or heard from others; encourage to speak only those who have actually observed some object in nature and learned therefrom. Directed thus the children will roam the fields in groups of five or six and spend an hour in healthful as well as profitable recreation. Some day a pupil will tell of a discovery which will rouse the thought and interest of the teacher, and she too will spend many an hour in penetrating nature's secrets.

Spring might be termed the infancy of nature, for not only does vegetation come into new being but it is the reproductive period of the animal world. For this reason it is the ideal time for children to study insects and reptiles. The baby ones are prettier and more attractive for the child to handle and study. As a rule little ones feel an aversion to frogs, toads, and salamanders; but let them handle the young, study their harmless ways, learn some of the wonderful truths about them, and they will become as fond of them as they are of their kittens and birds. Just the fact that the salamanders and their cousins, the tritons, have the power to renew a part of the body which has been lost or destroyed will fascinate any child. If that squirming little reptile were run over by a trolley car and had his leg crushed neither father nor mother need weep, for in a few months a new leg would appear; but were a boy to meet with a similar accident, he would go through life on one foot.

What boy has not gathered earthworms to use as fish bait? Very good bait they make too; but have you ever considered other uses which they may serve? They are Nature's little plowboys. Who will discover what they plow and how? Where their eyes or ears or feet are? For whom they make a dainty turkey dinner? Earthworms always appear on the ménu at the birdies' balls, and several times at their banquets.

How beauty does appeal to us! We all like pretty things. Perhaps that is why boys and girls do not admire the little wiggling worms. You would laugh if I called them beautiful, but really some of them are as daintily pretty as the gorgeous flowers in your little garden. Along the coast of southern California the water of the Pacific ocean is very clear, and people there have boats with glass bottoms; thus one may row a mile or more out to sea and look through the glass at the wonderful things to be found in the water. If you were in one of those boats you would see some of the beautiful brothers and sisters of our plain little worm. But we must not despise or spurn the earthworm because he has not an attractive dress. You remember how Cinderella's sisters were punished for ill-treating her. Well, some day a fairy godmother may open our eyes to the worm's beauty of usefulness.

When I mentioned your gardens, it reminded me that Arbor Day is at hand. Have you arranged for some school-ground planting? Too many teachers, and pupils as well, regard Arbor Day as a time for singing songs and canting poems about trees. That is desecrating a grand opportunity. Do not talk, but act. One may not be able to obtain and properly plant a tree, but it is possible to have the children brighten the yard with a bit of foliage.

Select some hardy shrub which will need

little attention during the summer vacation and will flower either during the spring or fall months.

A cluster of sturdy hollyhocks in a corner of the yard or at the side of the outbuilding would need little care and would brighten the place with their gay blossoms during most of September. Is there an old fence about the grounds? Have the children transplant some wild morning-glory, bittersweet, or woodbine to hide its ugliness. When selecting the Virginia creeper or woodbine, be very careful to select the five-lobed leaf as distinct from the three-lobed leaf of poison ivy. They could set hardy ferns along the shady side of the house, or one or two asparagus plants at the side of the front steps. The latter make a graceful mass of green until late fall.

Flowers such as geraniums, sweet peas and so on, have not given ideal satisfaction because of the watering, weeding, and attention needed during the vacation.

Experience has shown that shrubs afford the best results. They need little personal care during the summer, and will adorn for many years. Have each child bring one or two cents, and with a small addition from teacher or trustee, a weigelia, saxifrage, wild azalea, flowering quince, almond, lilac, or one of the many varieties of honeysuckle could be purchased.

Have the children take part in the planting. Occasionally gather the flowers to grace the classroom or to send to a sick child. Make the blossoms as helpful as you can by utilizing them in a variety of ways.

Whatever plant is set out by the children, have them learn all they possibly can about it by observing it closely at all stages of growth. Aid them by well framed questions. Such interesting facts as cannot be learned from the plant, tell to them; as, that presumably the hollyhock is so called because it came from the Holy Land where it is indigenous. If you need to know any details in regard to planting consult Uncle John. He will tell you how to prepare the soil, when to set out the plant, and how to care for it; and be happy in giving any other assistance or information in his power.

By suggestions and inquiries, children are quickly induced to study every object in nature with the keenest interest. Too often the activities of youth will lead them to flit from one object to another, acquiring a definite knowledge of none; but, instead, developing a lack of mental concentration.

Thus we defeat the very ends for which we strive — careful, not careless observers, and concise and accurate reasoners.

A little judicious guiding will counteract this tendency. If the child has a certain object under observation, though he may at the same time be studying others, do not let him neglect one for the other or abandon it entirely. Direct his attention to the first again and again, till he has made a thorough study of it.

Attractive lesson leaflets which give much help in awakening the child's thought, are supplied to the Junior Naturalist Clubs.

NOTE.—In THE CHAUTAUQUAN of December, 1901, and January, 1902, some very helpful suggestions on improvement of school grounds were given.





COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D.
LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.
HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.
J. M. GIBSON, D. D.
EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.
JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.
WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.
W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

QUOTATIONS FROM E. E. HALE.

"Together" is the great central word of the civilization of the world.

The "Harry Wadsworth" Mottoes:

Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in
Lend a hand.

In a lazy world, it is generally better to do a thing than not to do it, if you do not violate one of the Ten Commandments

The Three Rules of Daily Life:

1. Live in the open air as much as you can.
2. Touch elbows with the rank and file.
3. Talk every day with some one whom you know to be your superior.

Make it your habit not to be critical about small things.

Personal presence moves the world.

God has placed men in this world, not simply to dig gold or to make clothes or to print books, but so to do these things as to make themselves more faithful, hopeful, and loving.

Forget those things which lie behind,
And reach to those before.

IMPORTANT TO THE CLASS OF 1902.

Every member of the class of 1902 must be provided with the "Report Blank," which will be sent to the entire class during the latter part of May. Full particulars of all details connected with graduation are given in this blank, and every graduate should be sure of a copy. If you fail to get one by the first of June, notify the Chautauqua Office. Class affairs are moving forward in a way which promises great things for the coming season at Chautauqua. Many members of the class will take their diplomas at the various local Chautauquas, and at these also the class spirit will be strongly felt. Those who have never attended an assembly will be delighted to find how strong a bond is created by the common struggles and triumphs of four years of study. Every member of 1902 who hopes to be at Chautauqua is invited to write to the secretary, Mrs. Belle K. Richards, Oil City, Pennsylvania, so that some idea may be formed of the probable number to be expected.

"THE PIONEERS" AT CHAUTAUQUA THIS SUMMER.

This summer, the C. L. S. C. Class of '82 celebrates another important anniversary, its second decennial. Ten years ago there was a notable gathering of its members, many of whom came back to Chautauqua for the first time since graduation. At that time "The Pioneers" set the fashion for subsequent decennials by presenting to Chautauqua the fountain which stands near the Hall of Philosophy. It is twenty years since the class passed through the Golden Gate, and though the years have thinned their ranks as one and another has gone on into the larger life, yet they still remain a stalwart band. They are congratulating themselves that their second decennial is coincident with Chancellor Vincent's return to Chautauqua after his long absence. The committee in charge are planning special exercises to commemorate the occasion and every "Pioneer" who cannot

be present to wield his hatchet and sing the class song in person is invited to send a message of greeting to the class.

THE CLASS OF 1892.

Though ten years behind "The Pioneers" in date, the Class of '92 are emulating the example and this year celebrate their decennial. Attention has already been called to this and it is pleasant to learn that the decennial fund shows many evidences of the interest which the class feels in Chautauqua. Every member of the class who is hoping to be present is invited to correspond with the president, Mrs. Eloise L. Cotton, Griggsville, Illinois.

SOME LIBRARY ACHIEVEMENTS.

Our illustration of the public library at Tyler, Texas, shows how well its indefatigable promoters have realized some of their ideals. Their story, told in another part of the Round Table, is full of suggestions, among others the method of enlisting the children's help.



PUBLIC LIBRARY AT TYLER, TEXAS.

The library set apart Wednesday, March 12, as Library Day this year. One of the hospitable private homes was thrown open to guests from 3:30 to 11:30 P. M., light refreshment was served, and an attractive program presented Five-minute talks on different features of the library movement were given by prominent citizens, and musical numbers were also interspersed. A book committee which had previously made public the special needs of the library were on hand to receive donations. Making the library free has been a long cherished desire of the friends of the cause, and their leader writes: "We are growing, we are reaching the clerks who could not pay the $1.00 and the children whose parents would not pay it for them." Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants alike have proved staunch helpers and the leaders can well say, "We are happy and hopeful in library work in Tyler." Another library shown in our illustrations and described elsewhere is that at Cleveland, Tennessee, where the Chautauquans have buoyed themselves up constantly by the words of Lord Shaftesbury, "Let no man despair in a good cause. Let him persevere, *persevere*, PERSEVERE, and God will raise him up friends and helpers." The whole community is the better for their influence, and their efficient organization has enabled them to carry the benefits of the library to people who are unable to visit it.

What a library may accomplish in a small country district is most effectively set forth in the library report from Osceola, New York, which will be found elsewhere in the Round Table. We are especially glad to have illustrations of both the outside and the inside of the library's home, for it shows how, amid conditions which are no more favorable than in hundreds of other places, people who have intelligence and courage and the spirit of service can do a noble work. We con-

gratulate the Chautauquans of Osceola that they have seen their opportunity and improved it.

A BOOK RECEPTION.

"It is after all, not the few great libraries, but the thousand small ones, that may do most for the people."

We are indebted to the Chautauqua circle of Goldsboro, North Carolina, whose very successful library enterprises are described in the news from circles, for the following account of their recent book reception. The secretary writes, "I send it to you that other Chautauquans may see what we are doing. The course of study for this year has been so thoroughly enjoyed by us all — in fact, it is the best yet." The Goldsboro C. L. S. C. is a department of the Woman's Club and has for its especial work the traveling libraries. The Chautauquans prepared a dainty little booklet of eight pages and a cover, with two blank pages on which were numbers from one to sixty. Against these were to be written, when guessed, the names of the books personified by the guests, while other pages of the booklet were devoted to sentiments concerning the mission of the traveling library.



STORE AT OSCEOLA, NEW YORK, WHERE THE LIBRARY IS KEPT.

Last Tuesday night in response to invitations to a "book reception" a number of people gathered at the Woman's Club Room each guest taking a book, and representing one. The room was beautifully and artistically decorated with palms, hyacinths, and narcissus, and a bright, merry crowd entered the contest — guessing what book each represented.

Some were very funny, others extremely clever, and the particularly erudite ones quite confusing and mystifying — noticeably the man who represented "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," by having an S on one foot, an A on the other, and a padlock just above each letter Then the man who quietly sat there with two blue footprints on a piece of paper pinned on his coat, looked *so knowingly* into wondering faces. And oh! how easy it was when told it was "The Prince of India." "The Sowers" represented by two needles, and "The Celebrity" by a picture of Prince Henry, were among others.

At the end of a given time the scores, artistic little booklets, setting forth the aim and purpose of the library, were collected and the prizes awarded.

Delicious refreshments were then served, and many of the mysteries unfolded.

After the books were counted it was found that our library consisting of about six hundred volumes had been increased to the extent of a hundred and sixteen.

It was declared by all to be a charming and most successful evening, but just *how* successful will remain an unsolved problem. The seeds sown on that occasion, in giving books to those less fortunate than ourselves, will spring up in fields too large for our vision, and like bread cast upon the waters will return to us after many days.

LEND-A-HAND.

Many of us who live amid the blessings of well-equipped town or city libraries and who are overburdened with the wealth of magazine literature which lies all about us, forget sometimes how much good even a little of our abundance would do in country regions where there is a dearth of reading matter. Some of the letters last month from individual readers, and some of the library reports published this month suggest ways in which we can render good service to those less favored. Why not have each fall at the opening of the circle year, a meeting for taking account of stock of our superfluous yet high class reading matter? Each circle could gather up this material and despatch

it to some neighboring social settlement or some isolated region where these things would be a godsend. Let each circle appoint a committee this spring to look over the field in its own state and report in the fall on the localities which need help. Write to the state library if you have one and see what they can suggest. Write to the Lend-a-Hand Office in Boston. They are quite likely to know of some needy neighbor whose existence you had not suspected. Inquire of your friends who live in rural districts. There are all sorts of ways to get the information. The main thing is to get it. Then let us have hundreds of circles next year helping to put good literature into the homes that need it. *Noblesse oblige.*

In this connection we want to chronicle a cry for help that comes from the North Carolina mountains. Readers of THE CHAUTAUQUAN will remember in the May issue of last year an account of the Chautauqua illustrated lectures which were given by Mr. and Mrs. Ransier among the mountain settlements, their journeys back and forth being made with the help of a Shetland pony team from their "pony farm." A letter from Mrs. Ransier received this year tells its own



INTERIOR OF OSCEOLA STORE. LIBRARY IN THE REAR.

story, and we hope the Hendersonville circle will find that they have many more friends than they suspected. A box of books or old magazines sent to so remote a region would possibly be quite expensive if forwarded by express, but they can be shipped by freight at a very moderate cost.

DEAR MISS KIMBALL:—

Our circle of only four members are so "thankful we're a-living" that we're trying to make a thankoffering in a circulating library for the isolated mountain districts "at our door." We have not yet enough books or magazines to start our box going higher in the sky, so I just took it into my head that you would help us a little. After we get the books circulating we will get some donations from the summer people, perhaps, who come into the mountains for what they can get here — health. You know the plan: to place a box of fifty books in one section, and then, whenever that neighborhood has read them, move it on farther and place a new selection there, and so on. Now we are entirely cut off from the rest of the world by these great granite unheavals, and yet this of all spots in the United States needs help, and the people are eager to read what they can get. I have lived in twenty-six different states, but this spot appeals to me more than many others, and would to you if you could have an inner view.

Now can't you help us in some way? Don't you know where we could get some old books or magazines, and would it be of use to mention it in THE CHAUTAUQUAN and let those who have so much literature send us even one book or some old magazines? There is a news stand in town but the owner sends any papers left over to the chain gang working not far from here. We look to the north for help. Please do what you can for us. We are doing all we can ourselves. Address

(MRS.) J. M. RANSIER, Hendersonville, N. C.

TO SEE OR NOT TO SEE.

The *New England Magazine* for November, 1893, has an illustrated article on "The Stone Age of Connecticut" which suggests very valuable opportunities for observation in connection with the study of "Some First Steps in Human Progress." Our country is so rich in Indian relics that collections of these may be found in almost any good sized town and indeed in many small communities. Professor Starr's book points out so clearly the characteristic products of this early period that the reader who uses it as a guide to the antiquities to which he has access will find both the relics and the book doubly interesting. Let us not forget the German proverb, "Abroad, one has a hundred eyes; at home, not one."

SWISS GEOGRAPHY.

The study of Switzerland in our Reading Journey this month offers a fine opportunity for map drawing. There is no better way

to get an idea of the physical character of this mighty bit of Europe than to try to sketch the mountain chains and passes, the lakes and the rivers. Certain members of the circle might be detailed to draw maps of the whole country, and certain others to present vertical sections of various parts showing the relative heights of the different



PUBLIC LIBRARY AT CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

mountains, etc. When the maps are exhibited a brief talk on the geology of the country by some teacher of science, would bring out many interesting physical characteristics. The beauty and romance of this wonderful region would be all the more attractive because of the student's insight into the mysteries of its beginnings.

PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

In the glossary at the end of the Reading Journey article for this month are to be found a number of words whose pronunciation cannot be indicated accurately by spelling. The capital N stands for the French nasal sound, and in the case of the other starred words, the reader is advised to ask some friend who has studied German to help him get the correct sounds of the letters. Failing to find such a friend, the following suggestions will be helpful:

The two little dots over a vowel in German, called the Umlaut, stand for an e that used to form part of the syllable.

Ä long sounds like *a* in *fare*, as in Mädchen; ä short sounds like *e* in *let*, as in Blätter. Ö long is said to be like the French *eu*, the nearest approach in English being the peculiar sound that *i* gets in *sir*; ö short, is generally said to correspond to the *e* in *her*. The sound of ü long may be produced by keeping the lips in the position of saying the *oo* sound in *poor* and trying to utter the *ee* sound of *peer*.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING FAUST. PART II.

Every reader of Dr. Deering's fine study of Faust will want to know more of the poem itself. The subject is a difficult one, but not by any means too difficult for the average reader to enjoy and appreciate if he will give some time and thought to it. The following selections represent some of the finest parts of the poem, and even if the student explores it no further the reading and rereading of these will give him a share in the thoughts of one of the great masters of literature.

Suggested Selections from Part II.

Act I., Scene 1. Opening scene.
Scene 2 Mephisto's paper money scheme.
Scene 3. Plutus at the Carnival.
Scene 7. Appearance of Paris and Helen at Court.
Act II., Scene 2. The making of Homonculus.
Act III. Latter part. Helen in Faust's castle.
Act V. Entire.

ANSWERS TO "THE HISTORICAL MAN."

The Canandaigua Circle's ingenious historical man has set all the circles guessing, and some baffled ones have begged for the correct answers, which we are able to give as follows:

1. Washington.
2. Judas.
3. Handel or Mozart.
4. Harold.
5. Polyphemus.
6. Jenkins.
7. Malchus.
8. Absalom.
9. Samson.
10. Goliath.
11. Demosthenes.
12. Cuvier.
13. Charles I.
14. Arnold von Winkelried.
15. Cleopatra.
16. J. Wilkes Booth.
17. Barbara Freitchie.
18. John Hancock.
19. Peter Stuyvesant.
*20. Louis XIV. Madame De la Vallière.
21. John Quincy Adams. (Also Isocrates and others.)
22. Robert Bruce.
23. Charles III. of France (and others).
24. Joan of Arc.
25. Shakespeare.
26. Charlemagne. Napoleon.
27. Julius Cæsar.
28. Sir Walter Raleigh.
29. John André.
30. Alexius I. Comnenus.

*If "Normans" be substituted for "woman's," the answer would be Rollo and Charles the Simple.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS.—APRIL.

"FORMATIVE INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY."

1. During the years 1844–46, Great Britain and the United States were disputing the boundary of the territory on the Pacific coast between California and Alaska. After some negotiations both the United States and Great Britain had agreed with Russia to recognize the southern boundary line as 54° 40'. In 1844, the Democrats made their campaign upon the issue "Fifty-four, forty, or fight"; and Polk when elected felt obliged to insist upon this campaign boundary. To this, however, Great Britain would not consent. 2. To settle the dispute a compromise on 49° was proposed and accepted in 1846. 3. The distribution of the "damage money" was entrusted in the United States to a court of adjudicators. This court was in session two years, gave decisions on 2,068 cases, and awarded $9,316,120.25. This left a large sum still undisposed of. A new court was established, and by 1885, 4,000 additional claims were allowed, and the British gold finally disposed of. 4. Blockade — the shutting up of a place, particularly a port, harbor, or line of coast, by hostile ships or troops, so as to stop all ingress or egress, and to hinder the entrance of supplies of provision, ammunition, or reinforcements. "Paper" blockade, one established by proclamation without the actual presence of a force adequate to make it effectual. 5. He is invested with full power to settle the matters connected with his mission, subject to the ratification of the government by which he is commissioned.

"A READING JOURNEY IN CENTRAL EUROPE."

1. Rudolph I of Hapsburg was the founder of the house of Austria; German emperor, 1273–91; one of the greatest heroes of history; noted for the enlarging of his empire and the valor of his character. 2. David Teniers, the younger, was the greatest genre painter of the Netherlands. He has been called the "Proteus of painting" as his range included nearly every subject. He excelled especially in the portrayal of peasant life and scenes. 3. "The Wrestlers," "The Brothers," "The Ball on the Alp," "The Last Muster," The Andreas Hofer Series, "The Visit," "The Return of the Victors." 4. Castle Tiefenstein was the stronghold of the freelords of Tiefenstein who were hostile to the Hapsburgers. Eventually the castle was besieged and destroyed by the Hapsburg forces under Rudolph of Hapsburg's leadership. 5. The Nibelungenlied (Song of the Nibelungs) is a collection of legends wrought into an epic poem by an unknown author in South Germany, in the first half of the thirteenth century. The hero, Siegfried, possessed the hoard of the Nibelungs; he wooed Brunhild for King Gunther, whose sister, Kriemhild, became his wife. Siegfried afterward is treacherously slain and the Nibelung hoard sunk in the Rhine. 6. The Unitas Fratrem, taking the name Moravians from Moravia, trace their origin to John Huss. The association was founded in 1457 in the barony of Lititz, in Bohemia. 7. The *Jungfrau* is a weird lady who appears only at moonlight, wandering about the walls of the castle, or sitting beside a coffer filled with gold and silver. To be released from the spell which keeps her there, some one must be found who can carry all the treasure away, a sackful at a time, without once setting it down upon the ground. 8. (a) Through Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Slavonia, Servia, and Roumania; (b) Ulm, Ingoldstadt, Ratisbon, Passau, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Rustchuk. (c) It is next to the largest river in Europe, being 2,000 miles in length; the Volga, 2,400; the Dnieper, 1,200.

OUTLINE OF READING AND PROGRAMS.

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES.

"We Study the Word and the Works of God." *"Let us Keep our Heavenly Father in the Midst."*

"Never be Discouraged."

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS.

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.
ADDISON DAY—May 1.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING.

APRIL 29–MAY 6 —

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 14.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps. 6–9.

MAY 6–13 —

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Critical Studies in German Literature — Goethe Part II.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps 10–13.

MAY 13–20—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Among the Alps.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps. 14-20.

MAY 20–27—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 15.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Chaps. 21-23.

MAY 27–JUNE 3—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: Formative Incidents in American Diplomacy. Chap. 16.

Required Book: Some First Steps in Human Progress. Concluded.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES.

APRIL 29–MAY 6—

1. Roll-call: Answered by examples of the correct and incorrect use of the phrases *as far as* and *so far as*. (See Round Table in April CHAUTAUQUAN)
2. Discussion of "Some First Steps in Human Progress."
3. Reading: Selection from "The Smallest Gem in the Kaiser's Crown" (page 15 of the April CHAUTAUQUAN), also from "A Day With the New Education." (THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March, 1900.)
4. Quiz on Chap. 4 of "Formative Incidents."
5. Debate: Resolved, That the Twentieth Century's debt to Germany is greater than its debt to Italy.
6. Discussion: What can the circle do to express its altruistic spirit?

MAY 6–13—

1. Review of "Some First Steps in Human Progress," Chaps. 10-13. Each of the four chapters should be assigned to a separate leader. Specimens of the implements, weapons, etc., should be secured if possible. In many communities a specialist can be found who will gladly help to bring this subject vividly before the circle. (See paragraph in Round Table.)
2. Reading: Selection from "The Song of the Ancient People," Edna Dean Proctor.
3. Discussion of "Made in Germany." Each member should note the chief points in this article, arranging them in order according to their importance as it seems to him. A discussion of these points and their relative value will be found an interesting way of impressing this subject upon the circle.
4. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from the second part of Faust.
5. Study of Faust, Part II: The various sections of Part II. may be taken up in turn by different members, who should tell the story and read illustrative extracts; or the leader may present the story as a whole, calling upon different ones to read selections.

MAY 13–20—

1. Roll-call: Answered by giving the chief characteristics of the different cantons of Switzerland. (See "Baedeker," encyclopedias, McCrackan's "Teutonic Switzerland," "Romance Switzerland," etc.)
2. Pronunciation drill on Swiss proper names.
3. Review of Swiss Geography. (See suggestion in Round Table)
4. Papers: Brief sketch of Swiss history; famous scientists and mountain climbers of Switzerland (see bibliography); the Hospice of St. Bernard (see *Lippincott's Magazine*, September, 1875).
5. Readings: Mark Twain's Ascent of the Rigi, from "A Tramp Abroad." "Tartarin on the Alps." (See The Library Shelf); or from "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat." (*The Century Magazine*, July to October, 1896.)
6. Brief Reports on: Byron and Shelley at Geneva; the Organ at Fribourg. (See "Romance Switzerland.") A Swiss Housekeeping School. (*The Century Magazine*, June, 1899.)
7. Readings: From Howells's "A Little Sojourn in Switzerland. (*Harper's Magazine*, February, 1888.) Coleridge's "Hymn in the Valley of Chamonix" (see The Library Shelf); or Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon"; or from "Over the Alps on a Bicycle" (*Century Magazine*, April, 1898)

MAY 20–27—

1. Roll-call: Reports Highways and Byways.
2. Pronunciation drill on German proper names.
3. Quiz on required chapters in Professor Starr's book. The quiz should be followed by reports from all members on present-day illustrations of the subjects discussed, viz., relics of barbarism in modern dress; survivals of the past in the furniture and structure of our houses; use of gestures on the stage, in the pulpit, or in daily life; the speech of children, etc.
4. Reading: Selections from "The Diplomatic Service of the United States." (See page 121 of this magazine.)
5. Quiz on "Formative Incidents." Chap. 15.
6. Reading: Selection from "Maximilian and Mexico" in *Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1894

MAY 27–JUNE 3—

1. Roll-call: Quotations appropriate to Memorial Day
2. Quiz on concluding chapter in Professor Starr's book.
3. Reading: Selection from "Educating the Deaf Blind" (*Review of Reviews*, April, 1902).
4. Brief Reports on the chief cities of Cuba, population, chief products, etc
5. Debate: Resolved, That the annexation of Cuba is the best solution of the Cuban problem.
6. Reading: Selections from "Some Noteworthy Scholars," by D. C. Gilman (*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1902); and from "Utilization of Time-Waste." (See page 178 of this magazine)

THE TRAVEL CLUB.

References to specific books are given in the following programs, but the reader is reminded that he will do well to consult all books available, as the same subject is often treated by different writers. Many aspects of Swiss life are necessarily omitted in these programs which can, however, easily be varied so as to use to the best advantage such books as are at the command of any club or circle.

First Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations relating to Switzerland.
2. Papers: The Lake Dwellers; History of Switzerland up to 1400. (See "Switzerland," by Hug and Stead.)
3. Readings: "Song of the Battle of Morgarten." Felicia Hemans. "The Patriot's Password." James Montgomery. (See "Poems of Places".)
4. Brief Reports on: Lucerne and its attractions. (See "Teutonic Switzerland"); Mt. Pilatus (see the same, also "Poems of Places); Tartarin and his experience on the Rigi. (See "Tartarin on the Alps"; also "Baedeker.")
5. Readings: Selections from The Rigi—Kulm, in "A Tramp Abroad," by Mark Twain. Types of Travelers. (See "Teutonic Switzerland.")
6. Discussion: How Americans are regarded abroad. Why? Can the national reputation be improved? How?

Second Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by giving the chief characteristics of the different cantons. (See "Baedeker," encyclopedias, and bibliography.)
2. Map Review of Switzerland: This might take the form of maps drawn beforehand and submitted for inspection. The chief lakes, towns, passes, and mountain ranges being located.
3. Papers: History of Switzerland from 1400 to present time; Famous Men of Geneva. (See "Switzerland," by Hug and Stead; also "Romance Switzerland," McCrackan.)
4. Readings: Selections from the "Prisoner of Chillon," Byron, and from "A Little Sojourn in Switzerland," Howells. (*Harper's Magazine*, February, 1888.)
5. Brief Reports: Byron and Shelley at Geneva; The University; The Organ at Fribourg; Industries of Geneva (see bibliography); "A Swiss Housekeeping School" (see *Century Magazine*, June, 1899).
6. Discussion: Direct legislation in Switzerland and America. (See *Arena*, December, 1899.)

Third Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by giving location, height, and general character of the most famous Swiss Peaks.
2. Papers: Mt. St. Bernard and the Hospice. (See "Baedeker"; also article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for September, 1875.) The Ascent of Mt Blanc. (See "Romance Switzerland"; "Baedeker"; "The Playground of Europe," Leslie Stephen.)
3. Readings: "Hymn before Sunrise in the Valley of Chamonix," Coleridge (see his works; also The Library Shelf); Selection from "Alpine Climbing," by Dr. Parkhurst in *The Outlook* for June 9, 1894.
4. Papers: The Matterhorn. (See articles in *McClure's Magazine* for September, 1895, and July, 1896; also "Scrambles among the Alps," by Whymper; and bibliography.)
5. Reading: Selections from "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat." *The Century Magazine*, July to October, 1896.

Fourth Week —

1. Roll-call: Answered by giving three respects in which Switzerland has rendered valuable service to the world.
2. Papers: The Ascent of the Jungfrau; Experiences with Avalanches. (See bibliography.)
3. Readings: Description of Vintage Festival at Vevay (see Cooper's "The Headsman"); or from Howells's "A Little Sojourn in Switzerland"; or from "Tartarin on the Alps." (See The Library Shelf.)
4. Papers: Switzerland as a health resort. (See "Baedeker"; also "Our Life in the Swiss Highlands," Symonds.)
5. Readings: Selections from "Over the Alps on a Bicycle," by J. and E. R. Pennell. (*The Century Magazine* for April, 1898.)

NEWS SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC.

March 12.—Rev. Charles A. Miller, D. D., was chosen president of Heidelberg University at Tiffin, O.

13.—Major-General Samuel B. Young was relieved from the command of the Department of California, and ordered to Washington to assume the presidency of the Army War College, which is to be established at Washington Barracks, provided the necessary funds are appropriated by congress.

16.—President Roosevelt offered to Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, the office of commissioner-general of immigration, now held by Terence V. Powderly, former head of the Knights of Labor.

17.—The United States Senate passed the ship subsidy bill.

24.—At the banquet of the Virginia Democratic Association, in Washington, Henry Watterson made a bitter attack on President Roosevelt and the policy of the Republican party.

25.— The secretary of war made public an order to General Wood to turn over the control of the government of Cuba to its people on May 20. General Wood is also directed to convene the Cuban Congress before the 20th, and to consult President-elect Palma, and substitute gradually such persons as he may desire for those now holding official positions in Cuba. A small artillery force is to be left in the island until the Cuban government shall have opportunity to organize its own defenses.

28.— James R. Garfield of Cleveland accepted a place on the civil service commission.

April 2.— The president appointed Brigadier-General R. P. Hughes a major-general, and Colonels Isaac D. Derussy, Andrew S. Burt, and M. V. Sheridan to be brigadier-generals in the regular army, to fill vacancies caused by retirements.

7.— Suit was filed before the United States Supreme Court against the Northern Securities Company merger by the attorney-general of the state of Washington. Senate and house adopted conference bill to repeal war revenue taxes.

8.— President Roosevelt attended the West Indian Exposition at Charleston, South Carolina.

10.— Governor Dole of Hawaii arrived in Washington.

11.— Eugene F. Ware of Kansas has been selected by the president to succeed H. Clay Evans as commissioner of pensions.

12.— Robert J. Wynne, Washington correspondent, is appointed to the office of first-assistant postmaster-general.

FOREIGN.

March 18.— Prince Henry of Prussia reached Germany on his return trip from America.

19.— The queen regent of Spain signed the appointments of the new ministry, and the cabinet officers took the oath.

April 4.— The will of the late ex-Premier Cecil Rhodes, the South African millionaire, practically bequeathes his vast estate for educational purposes. At an expenditure of about $10,000,000 he has provided for the establishment of scholarships at Oxford University, which will include two for each state and territory of the United States as well as British colonial and German scholarships. The spirit of the will, as interpreted by Editor Stead of London, is to promote an Anglo-American union, with a view of maintaining the peace of the world.

6.— The government of Colombia has ordered the observance of a ten days' period of public mourning in honor of the late ex-president Manuel San Clemente.

9.— The queen regent of Spain has conferred the Grand Cross for Military Merit upon President Leonidas Plaza of Ecuador.

10.— Rumors of peace negotiations in South Africa are published. The Venezuela parliament has ratified the protocol establishing diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela.

11. The Triple Alliance, it has been decided, is to be renewed for a term of years, Germany to make trade concessions to Austro-Hungary and Italy.

OBITUARY.

March 12.— Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois died at Joliet, Illinois.

13.— Major-General David S. Stanley, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence in Washington. He was president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

19.— James Harris Fairchild, formerly president of Oberlin College, died at Oberlin, Ohio.

20.— Professor F. Osborne, historian and linguist, died at Yuma, Arizona.

26.— Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, died at Cape Town, South Africa.

April 10.— General Wade Hampton died in Columbia, South Carolina.

12.— The Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage died at his residence in Washington.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS.

DOMESTIC.

1. Roll-call: Answered by suggestion of the most practical first step toward local civic improvement.
2. Papers: (a) The proposed war college. (b) Character sketches of the late John P. Altgeld, and T. DeWitt Talmage. (c) How Cuba is to govern herself.
3. Readings: (a) From "The Diplomatic Service of the United States" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May). (b) From "Cuba, The Turkey of America" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May). (c) From "Can Rural Social Forces be Federated?" (*Review of Reviews* for April).
4. Discussion: The causes of deficits in the Post Office Department, and remedies therefor.

FOREIGN.

1. Roll-call: Answered by brief biographies of South American rulers of today.
2. Papers: (a) Significance of the renewal of the Triple Alliance. (b) What Switzerland has contributed to the cause of democratic government. (c) Technical education in Germany.
3. Readings: (a) From chapter on Cecil Rhodes's account of reasons for the Jameson Raid ("The Americanization of the World," by Wm. T. Stead). (b) From "Made in Germany" (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for May). (c) From "Principles of Western Civilization," by Benjamin Kidd.
4. Debate: Resolved, That the career of Cecil Rhodes was more beneficial than harmful to the world.

THE LIBRARY SHELF.

HYMN BEFORE SUNRISE IN THE VALE OF CHAMONIX.

Hast thou a charm to stay the morning star
In his steep course? So long he seems to pause
On thy bald awful head, O sovran Blanc!
The Arve and Arveiron at thy base
Rave ceaselessly; but thou, most awful Form!
Risest from forth thy silent sea of pines,
How silently! Around thee and above
Deep is the air and dark, substantial, black,
An ebon mass: methinks thou piercest it,
As with a wedge! But when I look again,
It is thine own calm home, thy crystal shrine,
Thy habitation from eternity!
O dread and silent Mount! I gazed upon thee,
Till thou, still present to the bodily sense,
Didst vanish from my thought: entranced in prayer
I worshipped the Invisible alone.

* * * * * * *

Awake, my soul! not only passive praise
Thou owest! not alone these swelling tears,
Mute thanks and secret ecstacy! Awake,
Voice of sweet song! Awake, my heart, awake!
Green vales and icy cliffs, all join my Hymn.

Thou first and chief, sole sovereign of the Vale!
O struggling with the darkness all the night,
And visited all night by troops of stars,
Or when they climb the sky or when they sink:
Companion of the morning star at dawn,
Thyself Earth's rosy star, and of the dawn
Co-herald: wake, O wake, and utter praise!
Who sank thy sunless pillars deep in Earth?
Who filled thy countenance with rosy light?
Who made thee parent of perpetual streams?

* * * * * * *

Ye Ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain —
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge!
Motionless torrents! silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of Heaven
Beneath the keen full moon? Who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? Who, with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! let the torrents like a shout of nations,
Answer! and let the ice-plains echo, God!

* * * * * * *

Thou, too, hoar Mount! with thy sky-pointing peaks,
Oft from whose feet the avalanche, unheard,
Shoots downward, glittering through the pure serene
Into the depths of clouds, that veil thy breast —
Thou too again, stupendous Mountain! thou
That as I raise my head, awhile bowed low
In adoration, upward from thy base
Slow traveling with dim eyes suffused with tears,
Solemnly seemest, like a vapoury cloud,
To rise before me — Rise, O ever rise,
Rise like a cloud of incense from the Earth!
Thou kingly Spirit throned among the hills,
Thou dread ambassador from Earth to Heaven,
Great Hierarch! tell thou the silent sky,
And tell the stars, and tell yon rising sun
Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.

— *Samuel Taylor Coleridge.*



TARTARIN ON THE ALPS.

Daudet's famous hero, Tartarin, comes from the provincial town of Tarascon where he is the lion of his fellow townsmen, all of whom constitute a sort of mutual admiration society. As president of the local Alpine club, whose exploits are confined to climbing the small hills of the neighborhood, he finds himself in danger of losing his position through the plotting of an ambitious rival. He therefore decides to visit the real Alps, climb some of the great peaks and thus establish his claims to the presidency. After ascending the Rigi, he falls in with Bompard, a native of Tarascon, whose "faculty of cramming doubles that of swallowing," and who proceeds to cram the guileless Tartarin as follows:

"Switzerland at the present time, *vé!* Monsieur Tartarin, is nothing more than an immense *Kursaal*, which is open from June till September — a panoramic casino, to which people crowd for amusement, from all parts of the world; and which a tremendously wealthy company possessed of thousands of millions, which has its headquarters in Geneva, has exploited. Money is necessary, you may depend, to farm, harrow, and top-dress all this land, its lakes, forests, mountains, and waterfalls, to keep up a staff of employeés, of supernumeraries, and to build upon all high places monster hotels with gas, telegraphs, and telephones all laid on."

"That is true enough," murmured Tartarin, who recalled the Rigi.

"Yes, it is true; but you have seen nothing of it yet. When you penetrate a little farther into the country, you will not find a corner which is not fixed up and machined like the floor beneath the stage in the opera: waterfalls lighted up, turnstiles at the entrances of glaciers, and, for ascents of mountains, railways — either hydraulic or funicular. The Company, ever mindful of its clients, the English and American climbers, takes care that some famous mountains, such as the Jungfrau and the Finsteraarhorn, shall always retain their difficult and dangerous aspects, although in reality they are no more dangerous than any others."

"But, my dear fellow, the crevasses! those horrible crevasses! If you tumble into one of them?"

"You tumble on snow, Monsieur Tartarin, and you will come to no harm: there is always at the bottom a porter — a *chasseur* — somebody who is able to assist you up again, who will brush your clothes, shake off the snow, and respectfully inquire whether 'Monsieur has any luggage?'"

"Whatever is all this you are saying, Gonzague?" Bompard became twice as serious as before:

"The keeping up of the crevasses is one of the greatest sources of the Company's expenditure," he replied.

* * * * * * *

"Well, but, my good friend, how do you explain those terrible accidents — that on the Matterhorn, for instance?"

"That was sixteen years ago: the Company was not then in existence, Monsieur Tartarin."

"But only last year there was an accident on the Wetterhorn — two guides were buried with the travelers."

"That must happen sometimes, as a bait for Alpine climbers. The English would not care for a mountain which did not give them the chance of a broken head. The Wetterhorn was going down in people's estimation; but after this little accident the receipts went up immediately."

"Well, but the two guides?"

"They got out as well as the two tourists; but they were obliged to — to disappear — to be maintained abroad for six months. This was a serious expense to the Company; but it is rich enough to stand it."

Later on, Tartarin makes the ascent of the Jungfrau. He has been so thoroughly fooled by Bompard that he is quite unconscious of the perils of the way, being firm in the faith that the "company" will get him through safely.

"No, thanks; I have my *crampons*," said Tartarin, as the guide offered him woolen foot-protectors to wear over his boots: "Kennedy's pattern *crampons* — first-rate — very convenient." He shouted all this at the top of his voice as if the guide were deaf, so as to make him understand better, for Christian Inebnit knew no more French than his comrade Kaufmann. Then Tartarin seated himself upon the moraine and fixed upon his boots with irons the species of large pointed iron socks called *crampons*.

He had experimented a hundred times with these "Kennedy *crampons*," and had tried them in the garden where the baobab grew; nevertheless the result was unexpected. Beneath the hero's weight the spikes buried themselves in the ice to such a depth that all attempts to extricate them were vain! Behold Tartarin nailed to the ice, springing, swearing, making semaphores of his arms and alpenstock and finally reduced to recall his guides, who had gone on ahead in the full belief that they had to do with an experienced climber!

Finding it impossible to pull him up, they unfastened the *crampons* from him, and left them in the ice, replacing them by a pair of worsted boot-coverings. The President then continued his way, not without toil and fatigue. Unaccustomed to use his *bâton*, he knocked it against his legs; the iron slid away from him, dragging him with it, when he leaned on it too heavily; then he tried the ice-axe, which proved even more difficult to manage; the swellings of the glacier increased, casting up its motionless waves into the appearance of a furious ocean suddenly petrified.

Apparently motionless only — for the loud crackings, the interior rumblings, the enormous blocks of ice slowly displaced like the revolving scenes at a theater, displayed the action, the treacherousness, of this immense glacial mass; and before the climber's eyes, within reach of his axe, crevasses opened — bottomless pits into which the pieces of ice rolled to infinity. The hero fell into many of these traps — once up to his waist into one of the green gulfs, wherein his broad shoulders alone prevented him from being buried.

Seeing him so unskilful and at the same time so calm and collected — laughing, singing, gesticulating, just as he had been doing at breakfast — the guides began to think that the Swiss champagne had got into his head.

* * * * * * *

Having therefore seized him under his arms after the respectful fashion of policemen putting a well-born but elevated young gentleman into a cab, the guides, by the aid of monosyllables and gestures, endeavored to arouse his reason to the dangers of the route; the threatening appearance of the crevasses, the cold, and the avalanches. With the points of their ice-axes they indicated the enormous accumulations of ice, the sloping wall of *névé* in front, rising to the zenith in a blinding glare.

But the worthy Tartarin laughed at all this. "*Ah! vaï, les crevasses!* Ah! get out with your avalanches!" and he choked with laughter, winked at the guides, and nudged them playfully in the ribs, to make them understand that he was in the secret as well as they!

The men ended by joining in the fun, carried away by Tarascon melody; and when they rested a moment upon a block of ice to permit "monsieur" to take breath, they "yodelled" in Swiss fashion, but not loudly for fear of avalanches, nor for long, because time was passing apace.

Tartarin's enthusiasm leads him frequently to break forth into song, to the dismay of the guides who cannot persuade him that there is danger of starting an avalanche. They therefore make a detour but are soon brought to a standstill by an enormous crevasse. Here they nearly come to grief but finally gain the summit of the mountain

without serious mishap. The crevasse episode is described as follows:

A snow bridge crossed it, but so thin and fragile that at the very first step it disappeared in a whirlwind of fine snow, dragging with it the head guide and Tartarin, who hung by the cord, which Rudolf Kaufmann, the rear guide, gripped with all his force, his axe firmly fixed in the snow to sustain the tension. But though he could hold up the men, he could not haul them out, and he stood crouching down, with clenched teeth and straining muscles, too far from the crevasse to perceive what was passing within it.

Astounded by the fall, and half blinded by the snow, Tartarin for a minute threw his legs and arms about like a puppet; but then, righting himself by means of the rope, he hung over the chasm, his nose touching the icy wall, which thawed beneath his breathing, in the posture of a plumber mending a water-pipe. He saw the sky paling above him, the last stars were disappearing; beneath him a chasm of intense darkness, whence ascended a cold air.

Nevertheless, his first astonishment over, he regained his coolness and good humor:

"Eh! up there! Father Kaufmann, don't let us get mouldy here, *que!* There is a draught, and this cursed cord is bruising our ribs."

Kaufmann was not able to reply. If he unlocked his teeth he would lose some of his strength. But Inebnit hailed from below:

"*Mossié! Mossié!* ice-axe!"—for he had lost his own in the crevasse; and the heavy instrument passed from Tartarin's hands into those of the guide—a difficult operation because of the length of cord which separated them. The guide wanted it to cut steps in the ice in front of him, or to cling by it foot and hand.

The strain upon the rope being thus lessened by one-half, Rudolf Kaufmann, with carefully calculated force and infinite precaution, commenced to drag up the President, whose cap at length appeared over the edge of the crevasse. Inebnit came up in his turn, and the two mountaineers met with effusion, but with the few words which are exchanged after great dangers by people of a slow habit of speaking. They were much moved, and trembling with their exertions. Tartarin passed them his flask to restore them. He seemed quite composed and calm, and while he was beating the snow from his dress rhythmically, he kept humming a tune, under the very noses of the astonished guides.

"*Brav! Brav! Franzose,*" said Kaufmann, patting him on the shoulder, and Tartarin with his jolly laugh, replied:

"*Farceur,* I knew quite well there was no danger!"

Within the memory of guide, never had there been such an Alpinist as this!

HOW CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLES HAVE PROMOTED PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

How many public libraries have been established directly or indirectly by the Chautauqua circles is not a matter of statistics, but the reports published a year ago in the May CHAUTAUQUAN, and others which will be found in the following pages, give some concrete instances of what undoubtedly has been a very widespread movement. The various ways in which the library idea has been developed in different communities, surely ought to leave no question in the minds of any group of earnest people as to the feasibility of starting a library.

This work is capable of almost indefinite extension and if some plan of coöperation can be brought about between well equipped circles and others equally earnest but lacking resources, the C. L. S. C. will have entered upon a new and far-reaching field of usefulness.

Aside from the extended reports given below, word has come from a number of library centers assuring us of progress, though they think their history hardly worth the telling. From Wapping, Connecticut, we learn that books have been added, and although a library building has not yet proved feasible, the community takes a keen interest in the movement and another year hopes to have more to report. The library at Andover, New York, has become firmly established, and the Hawthorne C. L. S. C., which with the Lucy Stone Club, was a pioneer in the enterprise, has met twice a month in the library building; and, through the courtesy of the library management, has been supplied with books relating to its course of study. In Albion, Nebraska, the C. L. S. C. members are active on the library committees and the librarian is a member of the circle. This library contains a valuable set of United States diplomatic correspondence which the circle has made good use of. In Knoxville, Iowa, the circle members have agitated library plans for some time and now feel that in the fall they may hope to begin the enterprise with a public reading room. Greenwood, South Carolina, has

recently established a library which is supported entirely by tickets and membership fees. Nearly all the members of the local C. L. S. C. are members of the library association, though the circle as an organization was not one of the originators of the enterprise. An article which appeared in THE CHAUTAUQUAN some time ago, entitled "How Life in a Country Town was Made Social," attracted the attention of the editor of the county paper and extensive quotations from it were published in his paper. Soon after this same editor helped to organize a lyceum course, and later the public library; hence it seems probable that THE CHAUTAUQUAN article had some influence. This suggests the thought that other communities might try a similar plan to awaken public interest.

A needy field for library influences is revealed to us by our "Shoshone" circle, of members of the Class of 1905, in Wallace, Idaho. They say, "This is the only reading circle, except a small band of ladies in a Fabian Club, in this busy mining camp (twenty-five hundred people). One of our main efforts will be to start a library where the young workingmen can have a place to read or spend a few hours in comfort, in place of standing on the corners in the cold, or loafing in the twenty-eight saloons which our town affords." This circle began late but they have all the grit which life in a frontier region develops, and they add, "We hope to come in on the home-stretch in August with our fellow readers of the Class of 1905."

OSCEOLA, NEW YORK.

The circle at Osceola is a splendid example of what a few wideawake, determined spirits can do to spread a good work in a small community. While many a larger town has suspended all library efforts in a vain dream of hoped-for endowment, these Chautauquans, in the face of many discouragements, have provided themselves with a good library for their own needs, and are inviting the community to enjoy it with them. Our illustrations show the interior and exterior of the store where the library is housed.

There are hundreds of village communities not very different from this, and what Osceola has done others can do. By the way, are there not some favored circles which could send back numbers of the standard magazines to swell the resources of the Osceola library? It would be a most neighborly thing to do and cheer on a good cause.

We have no public library. The population of our township is only about 600, and of our little village about 160. Two years ago our Chautauqua circle thought it would try to start a library, and we had an entertainment for that purpose. We expected to get help from the state, but found, after giving our entertainment, that we must have either $50.00 or $100.00 before we could get help, and we felt that we must try to have some kind of library before we could raise so much money. One of the circle had heard of the "traveling libraries" which are sent out by the state from the State Library at Albany, and we decided to get a fifty-volume library for the older people, and a twenty-five-volume library for the young people. We have had three of these libraries for six months each, and expect to send for another this week. The money raised at our entertainment paid for the use of the first two. For the third we held a social, and for the fourth we are raising the money by a ten-cent subscription, a number of the members of the circle giving a little more.

The circle uses these books for reference, and for readings in our meetings which are held every week on Monday evening.

A year ago my father died. He had a general store and was postmaster. Since that time I have been in the store with my brother, and that is where the books are now kept. One of the members of the circle kept them at first, but found it quite a care, and felt that she could do it no longer.

Among those who use the books are farmers, laboring men, boys and girls who are in school and those who have left school to help their parents, mothers, teachers in our district schools, and a few people who come here for vacation during the summer. About fifty are the most that have been drawing the books at any time, but people are becoming interested and I think more than that number will use the next library. One man who lives five miles from the village has read a number of the books, and another who lives on a small farm four miles away was asking about the books a few days ago, and said he wished to read some of them and would like to give a little towards getting them.

With the last library came a number of back numbers of magazines, and those are kept, with a few others, where people who come into the store can read them.

We wanted very much to start a reading room last year, but had to give it up on account of the expense.

MARY L. COWLES.

(Continued on page 202.)



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E. 185

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GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

The achievements of the Goldsboro Chautauquans illustrate another interesting phase of library progress. In this case, the state having no traveling libraries, the circle itself has taken up the work and is finding the fields so white to the harvest that, as our correspondent says, the libraries have "come to stay." In another part of the Round Table we publish an account of a book reception by means of which the circle has increased its resources.

The Old North State Chautauqua circle of Goldsboro, North Carolina, holding the unique position of being the daughter of a Woman's Club, has as its adopted child the "traveling library," which having been constantly watched and nurtured for three years has grown into proportions that cause pride and pleasure in the hearts of its "ancestors."

Books and magazines were solicited from club members and their friends. These were all catalogued, numbered, and marked under the supervision of our most enthusiastic chairman, then put into well-built though plain cases, fifty or sixty to a case, and sent to different "stations" in the suburbs of Goldsboro; for instance, the cotton factory district being known as Station A, the other stations as B, C, D. We had only four at first, and our librarians were usually graduates from the high school who lived in the various vicinities. The first idea was to exchange the cases as soon as all the books had been read and send the case from Station A to Station B, the one from B to C, etc. That however was found impracticable, and so the cases were sent to headquarters — the Woman's Club room — and now they go on their mission from there, being first examined, re-listed, and any desirable changes made.

We send the libraries wherever they are asked for within the county, and the county superintendent of public instruction is of great assistance in telling where they are needed and what kind of books the people would prefer.

The factory people enjoy them immensely and the operatives of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane spend their leisure moments reading them. The country people find great pleasure in reading the books and the magazines. Sometimes a year's subscription, twelve numbers, is donated and given out to one person who is always particularly delighted. The magazines are not required to be returned. We have been told that *Puck* is the source of greatest delight to the household where there are small children who have never seen a picture book. To give an idea of how the libraries are appreciated, I quote from a letter of one of the librarians who has a small country school:

"I wish to thank the Woman's Club of your city for the library so kindly loaned me for my school. It has been very beneficial to the children of this community and has awakened quite an interest in reading among them. A great many of them had never read any books before except their school books and the library books were a great treat to them. . . . Some of the older people have read some few of the books."

Another librarian says: "I think the library will be well patronized. Some of the people are very fond of reading, but they have not been very well educated; their minds have not been shaped to any special kind of reading; they read almost anything. If good books were in their reach, I dare say they would soon form a taste for good reading. Our public schools do not have any libraries, and therefore the people who are educated in them cannot be expected to care so much what they read. There are not many of them able to buy good books if they wanted them." Another says: "Optic's books are popular with the boys."

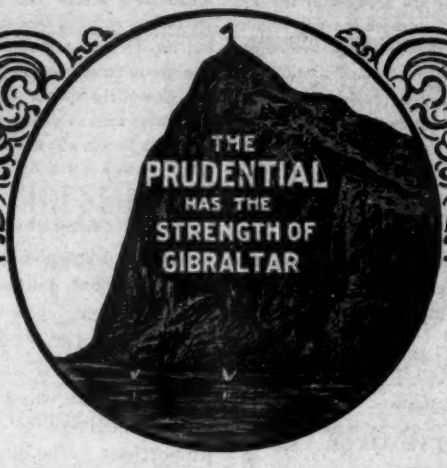
We now have nine cases and the number will be increased this year. MINNIE D. SLOCUMB.

TYLER, TEXAS.

A comparison of the following report with that published in THE CHAUTAUQUAN a year ago, shows that this has been an "epoch-making" year in the life of the Tyler public library. The library has been made free, established in a home of its own, five hundred books have been added and placed in charge of a librarian trained in the Cleveland, Ohio, public library. The work has all been done by the federated clubs of the town, the oldest of which was for more than a decade a Chautauqua circle. The enthusiasm which pervades the report would lead one to suppose that the good people of Tyler never know discouragement. That they "aspire unweariedly" is evident from the suggestions which they throw out of the things that they would like to do if — But "if" with them is certain to be only a question of time:

The library continues to be the dear first child of the town federation of women's clubs. Two women from each study-circle of about twelve members constitute the board and meet monthly at the library.

At the annual May meeting of the federation in 1901, a motion was made by "one of the hopeful" that the library be made free for one year, provided free quarters could be obtained and the salary of the librarian raised by subscription for this length of time. The motion was carried and four months given a ways and means committee to meet the conditions. The task was not an easy one. The town council after many importunities relinquished its last foothold in the city hall, finding a home in the county court house, and gave its large, sunny, first floor room for a free public library.



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John F. Dryden, President Home Office: Newark, N. J.

Write for information. Dept. 23.

The upper stories of the hall are occupied by the high school, and for the women to beseech the city fathers to give up the last corner was perhaps presumptuous. After buttonholing each of them individually, and boarding them collectively, a gracious presentation of the room was made to the association, which entered joyfully upon the possession of its own.

Two of our citizens, a public-spirited widow and a prosperous merchant, gave each $100.00 for the year's work, one-half of each gift to be used for current expenses and one-half for some needed reference book. What an inspiration the Century Dictionary and Johnson's Universal Encyclopedia are to the meagre reference alcove, coming from their generous hands! Some of the citizens gave $5.00 and others subscribed $1.00 per month for a *free* library for Tyler for this year.

Since December 1, 1901, when the institution became free, our card-holders have trebled. We issue but one *free* card to a family; additional cards can be bought for $1.00 each.

A trained librarian serves the public six days in the week, from 9:00 A. M. till 6:00 P. M. We have 1,500 volumes and a reading table supplied with gift magazines.

The wide window-sills of the room are beautiful with palms, ferns, and lilies wintered for friends of the cause.

A Saturday afternoon story-hour is conducted for the small folks. Each "little library helper" is supposed to bring a nickel to buy more children's books. Since January 1st they have bought fourteen books for their shelves and take great pride in them.

On the twenty-second of February a beautiful Washington library poster, illumined with many quaint touches by the deft fingers of the young librarian, was shown the children. A magnetic primary teacher told the eager listeners stories of the childhood of our national hero, illustrating with sketches on a roller blackboard. The Episcopal rector, a Virginian, told them of Washington's home, passing around mounted Perry pictures. They are now being thrilled in quite "unkindergarten" fashion by the awful horrors of Hawthorne's "Wonderbook," revelling in helping Perseus overcome the serpent-haired Gorgon, and Theseus in the labyrinth slay the Minotaur. Yesterday a gentleman said laughingly to me, "My little girls are just delighted with the stories they hear at the library. I told my wife they seemed like mighty 'bug-a-boohy' stories to me, but I reckon if you think they ought to know them, it's all right." The youngsters sit on heavy boards laid between chairs. After the story is ended, a table-talk is held, each one piping up what he or she likes to read or hear about, and how they want their nickels spent. Oh, we have fine times!

Our book fund is still raised by entertainments. Since May, 1901, we have had "She Stoops to Conquer," given by local talent; a library dinner; a book reception; a night with Scotch entertainers; and another with the great violinist, Leonora Jackson. We cannot meet Mr. Carnegie's conditions and from so bounteous a source gain greatly needed help, but we are toiling on full of hope that the library is *free forever* and capable of scattering knowledge and bestowing pleasure in fuller measure every year of its existence.

A view of the interior of the library is enclosed. Mr. Mims tried hard to make the picture show both windows filled with flowers and the books too, but the room being exactly square it was difficult to do so.

ELIZABETH H. POTTER.

CHARLOTTE, VERMONT.

The photographs of the library at Charlotte, Vermont, published in THE CHAUTAUQUAN last year, showed it cosily established in a section of the town clerk's office. The township includes some fourteen hundred people, but the village where the library has its headquarters is a place of very small proportions. The library association takes its name of "Breezy Point" from a play with that title given by thirteen young women in the summer of 1899 for the purpose of starting a library.

Evidently these maidens are endowed with dramatic ability of a most attractive sort, and that they are devoting their talents to the service of their country is shown by the following letter:

The Breezy Point Library Association of Charlotte, Vermont have raised $311.75 since May 1, 1901.

Two summer socials were given, one at the home of the president, who is also president of C. L. S. C., and one given for us at the summer home of a Chicago lady. Our liberal hostess furnished refreshments and entertainment, so we had no expenses.

Through July and August the association served ice cream each Saturday night at the village. Two plays have been given, "Rebecca's Triumph" for three nights in the summer, and in February, 1902, "Hearts and Diamonds."

We purchase five new books each month, and hope before many years have passed to have a library building.

EMMA LEAVENWORTH.

CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.

In the May CHAUTAUQUAN for 1901, we published an account of the beginning of the public library at Cleveland, Tennessee. It is a pleasure to be able to present this year a photograph of the interior of the library and the story of its progress during the past twelvemonth. One feature of the work deserves special mention, and that is the club's committee which collects magazines and then distributes them in places

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where the people are prevented from visiting the library itself.

I am very glad to give you some account of the work of our Woman's Club in Cleveland, Tennessee. We began our year's work in September, our members entering upon it with new zeal and enthusiasm after the summer vacation. A number of new members who have proved very valuable ones were received at that time.

We are taking as our study this year the magazine work in the Chautauqua course, and have found it very delightful. Together we have visited in fancy the cities of Rome, Naples, Florence, and the land of Luther, and these visits have brought us nearer to these faraway places. We have been fortunate in having as one of our members one who has recently visited these places, and her vivid descriptions of them and illustrated talks have made them very real to us.

While we have found this pleasant and profitable, the most important and serious part of our work is the public library, in which every member of our club is truly interested. As the years go by we find this library more and more a constant source of pleasure and helpfulness. In the last few months we have moved into more desirable rooms, which are cosily and attractively fitted up for the reception of our friends. As yet, we have not become well enough established to own a library building, but we have rented a large, well-lighted, and comfortable room which with new carpet, pictures, rugs, etc., makes us a most desirable club home.

A number of new books have been added to our list during the year, and our library now contains more than eight hundred volumes. Various means are used to increase the number of books — a book reception is sometimes held in the library; an entertainment is given either by home or foreign talent for which a small admission fee is charged, the proceeds of which go to swell our modest library fund. The books are chosen with great care by a committee whose special duty it is to look after the library.

The library is open to the public every Saturday from 4:00 to 5:00, and from 6:30 to 8:00 P. M., the members of the club giving their services to it during these hours. And the books are being read widely and thoroughly. The librarian is kept busy giving out and receiving books at the appointed time. It is remarkable how few books have been lost from the library since its organization; and in the main they are well cared for.

We also have a committee in our club to collect and distribute magazines in places where they can be most profitably used. In this way we hope to reach those who do not and cannot visit the library.

While our library is entirely under the supervision of the Woman's Club, we have the sympathy and encouragement of the best citizens of the town, which are very helpful to us in our work. We feel that the character of reading in our town is being elevated and that in after years the fruits of our labors will be manifest.

RUTH AIKEN.

SHAKESPEARE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CELINA, O.

In reading over the report of the Shakespeare Public Library given in the May number of last year's CHAUTAUQUAN, I find that although we have made no rapid strides, the work of building up a public library has been steady and is progressing.

The members of the Shakespeare Club feel quite honored to be able to tell of their project through the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN. Our club is not a Chautauqua circle, but several of our members most energetic in founding the library were members of the circle and all are interested in the work. We trust that our efforts along the line of library work will encourage others to do something of the kind.

Our town is not the most enthusiastic over literary work, and until the Shakespeare girls undertook the responsibility, all efforts to support a lecture course met with complete failure. We have just now completed the fourth of our most successful courses. This lecture course is the main support of the library. In supporting a library and also a lecture course, we feel that our work for the town is twofold.

Last year we cleared $160.00 on our course, but this year (our course costing us $400.00) the gain has not been so large, yet we have the consolation of knowing that we have given the public a much better course than ever before.

As yet our library building is an "air castle." We are living in hopes, however, that some one will make us a donation of a fine large sum However, the Shakespeare Club members are to be daunted by nothing, and in time mean to have a home for the library. At present we have very pleasant quarters in our pretty city hall.

Since the public library has been started it has been cared for entirely by the club members, two girls taking charge of it each week and the library being open only on Saturday evening. Before the club disbands for the summer we hope to make different provisions for the library and have it open oftener and have a regular librarian. We also hope to have a reading room in the near future; not having one our reference books simply lie on the shelves. And we are proud of our reference books too. Our collection of books of reference consists of some two hundred and thirty books donated by Mrs. O. A. Paul, also many choice ones of our own selection. At present the demand is for the "new" books, of which we try to select the best.

A fine of three cents a day is charged for failure to return books at the end of the week, and as the library is open but once a week we collect twenty-one cents quite often from some of our forgetful members, who however pay their fines cheerfully. This and the fee of one dollar a year for a ticket keeps up current expenses and adds a book occasionally.

This year we have added two hundred books to our shelves, which raises the number of volumes to two thousand, against forty volumes of Bancroft's history, our nucleus of four years ago.

BLANCHE A. CROCKETT.